WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

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No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4---NO. 11. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1847. WHOLE NO. 167.

Terms for Advertising.

PER SQUARE OF SIXTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One square one insertion,			$1 00
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☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞*All advertisements required to be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.*☜

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Williamsboro, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE.
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[44-12m

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
4th Street, first door North of the Old Fellows's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass,
Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent
Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG,
H. R. SAVAGE, Esq., JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq.,
G. W. DAVIS, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

L. MALLETT,
Agent for the sale of
Timber, Lumber, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 5, 1847—[8-y

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

T. W. BROWN,
HAVING recently returned from the North, is now prepared to offer his friends and the public a very handsome assortment of goods in his line, and at very low prices.
Clocks and Watches Repaired as usual.
October 15, 1847—[5-1

Beware of Slight Colds.

AT this season we may expect sudden changes of the weather, and every person should be provided with a bottle of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry—it will cure any cough or cold in a few days. Remember the only agent in Wilmington, is WM. SHAW, Druggist, who has for sale Pease's Hoarhound Candy, French Jujube Paste, and refined Liquorice, fresh Congress Water—a supply received, which will be constantly kept up, a bale of fresh Hops, for sale low. Sweet Oil, Alcohol, English Mustard, Extract Lemon and Vanilla, for pies, custards, &c., Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger—powdered and root, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice and Pepper. A large supply of Vials, and Furniture Bottles of latest patterns.—Wide-mouth Jars, suitable for Pickles or Preserves, at the Old Stand Drug Store.
Nov. 19, 1847. WM. SHAW.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail 0f Duplin county, a negro boy, about 25 years old, who says his name is ISAAC, and that he belongs to Henry B. Johnson, of Wayne county. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, and rather on the mulatto order. Any person having claim to said negro, are requested to come forward and make the same appear, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN B. HUSSEY, *Jailor.*
Kenansville, Nov. 14, 1847.—[10tf

PROSPECTUS OF
The Carolina Gazette.

THE subscriber intends to publish a weekly newspaper in the town of Wilmington, N. C., with the above title. The first number will make iis appearance on or before the first of January next.

The GAZETTE is now an applicant for an adequate support, and to secure it, we will labor to make the paper worthy by excluding every article inculcating false or vicious principles, and admitting such only as will inform or elevate the understanding. NEWS of importance will have an early insertion, and the best information of our MARKETS will be given. It will advocate Democratic principles as they are demonstrated by a pure system of political ethics. We intend that the paper shall present a *neat mechanical appearance,* as well as exhibit matter distinguished for its excellence. In a word, the GAZETTE will be devoted to the best interests of society.

We believe that such a paper as the GAZETTE is designed to be will meet with liberal encouragement from all classes. We claim the privilege of pursuing the business to which we were brought up, in that portion of the Old North State which gave us birth, and we hope that the Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic, will bid the GAZETTE onward, by increasing its circulation and usefulness with their names and money.

We deem it altogether unnecessary to enter into any long-winded essay in a Prospectus, but with these few remarks we submit it to the public for their approval or rejection.

TERMS.—The GAZETTE will be published weekly, on a Super-Royal sheet, with new type and on good paper, at the LOW PRICE of $2 00 per annum, payable on receipt of the first number.

☞Persons wishing to subscribe to the GAZETTE will please address the subscriber, *post paid,* at Wilmington, N. C.

All who receive this Prospectus will please endeavor to procure subscribers for us, and return the names of all who may subscribe on or before the 20th day of December. WM. J. YOPP.

☞Editors of newspapers throughout the State will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions.
Nov. 19.—[10tf

MYERS & BARNUM

HAVE received, and are now offering, at wholesale and retail, the largest and best assortment of HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,
Umbrellas & Walking Canes,
ever brought to this market. We continue at the old stand North side of Market Street, where may be found at all times good Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, and Silk Hats, of the latest New York city style. Broadcloth, Silk Velvet, Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, and Glazed Lawn Caps, of the latest and most approved fashions. Youth's, Boy's, and Children's Caps, a large variety. Ladies Riding Caps. Gent's Smoking Caps. Infants' Caps of various qualities, patterns, and colors. Fine Silk, Ginghams and Cotton Umbrellas, and a good assortment of Walking Canes. We have also a large stock of
WOOL AND TARPAULIN HATS,
which we will sell by the case or dozen much lower than can be bought elsewhere.

Country Merchants supplied with goods in our line at New York jobbing prices.

Planters and others wishing cheap Hats or Caps for Negroes, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

N. B. Cash paid for Otter, Mink, Fox, Wild Cat, Raccoon, and Oppossum Skins.
November 19, 1847.

1000 BUSHELS Rum Key Salt;
2 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
1 hhd. Cuba do
25 bags Rio Coffee;
20 " Laguira "
5 " Mocha "
5 kitts No. 1 Mackerel;
80 bbls Mullets; 4 kegs Butter;
— Barrels Lard; Soda Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Wine Crackers, &c. &c.
For sale by E. J. BERNARD.
Nov'r 19, 1847

FULTON MARKET BEEF—10 half bbls Hunt's best, for sale by
[N19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FRESH BUTTER, just arrived and for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.
November 19, 1847.

TOBACCO—That superior Tobacco has arrived, and is for sale by
[N19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

PEAS—100 bushels Cow Peas; 50 do. Black Eye Peas. For sale at
[N19] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE—Just received per schr. E. S. Powell from New York—12 dozen painted Pails; 6 Wheel Barrows; 6 Step Ladders; 2 dozen Malletts; 1 dozen Draw Buckets; 1 dozen Iron bound Buckets; 6 Willow Wagons.
Buckets, Pails, Trays, oval and round; Clothes Pins, Rolling do., Clothes Horses, &c. For sale by
[N49] HOWARD & PEDEN.

CHEESE! CHEESE!—Received per schrs. L. P. Smith and R. W. Brown—35 boxes Goshen Cheese, very superior;
25 " Orange County;
5 casks prime quality. For sale by
[Nov 19] WM. A. GWYER.

BUTTER! BUTTER!—I have in store a large and superior lot of extra quality Goshen Butter, which I offer for sale at lowest market prices. WM. A. GWYER.
November 19, 1847.

WHITE LEAD—12,000 lbs., just received and for sale by
Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

NORTH-CAROLINA GOLD PIECES will be taken in trade at the full value of FIVE DOLLARS, for which purpose my stock of Goods is so well selected that I can accommodate my friends and customers.
CHARLES WILLE, Variety Store, No. 208 King-street, opposite Victoria Hotel, Charleston, S. C.
ALSO, FOR SALE, 140 empty Packing Boxes of different sizes, to make room.
Nov 12, 1847—[9-4t

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

THE subscriber has received a considerable part of his stock, which is larger and better selected than any which has ever been offered by himself, or perhaps by any establishment in this State, comprising, in part, a full stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemical preparations, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs; Perfumery and fancy artic'es; Surgical Instruments, (a large stock;) Brushes, Trusses, Patent Medicines, Tobacco, Havana Segars, Snuffs, &c. Being desirous of doing more of a wholesale business than heretofore, he has laid in his stock principally in original packages, and for cash, which will enable him to compete successfully with *any market.* He desires those in want of any of the above articles to give him a call.
A. C. EVANS.
November 12, 1847—[9-tf

TOUSEY'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT, or Master of Pain; a fresh supply just received and for sale by
Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

PERFUMERY—French, American, and German. A fresh supply for sale by
Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge for worms, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Pearl Sago, Bermuda and American Arrow Root, Russian Isinglass, (for jellies,) Tapioca; fresh supplies for sale
Nov 12.] by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

LIME.

A CARGO of Thomaston Lime, consisting of 12.00 casks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Contractors and Builders.
Nov 12, 1847—[9-tf

TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla—Sands' Iodide of Sarsaparilla, a fresh supply. For sale by
Nov 10] LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

New Plaid Silks.

THE Subscribers have this day received, per schr. John Potts Brown, more new PLAID SILKS, of the latest style, which will be sold at their usual low prices. JOHN KYLE & CO
Nov. 4th, 1847.

RAISINS, PRUNES, NUTS, FRUITS, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at low prices by WM. A. GWYER.
November 19, 1847.

APPLES! APPLES!—20 bbls. Apples in store and for sale low. Apply to
[Nov 19] WM. A. GWYER.

FULTON MARKET BEEF—Received per late arrivals, 10 half barrels choice Beef, for table use, hotels, &c. For sale by
[Nov 19] WM. A. GWYER.

CONSUMPTION,
And all diseases of the Lungs cured by
DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.
The Original Genuine Preparation.
ANOTHER LIFE PRESERVED.
Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1846.

Dr. H. Swayne—Dear sir; Having seen the astonishing cure performed on Mr. Thomas, by your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, I was induced to try it on myself. I was taken with a violent cough, spitting of blood, shortness of breathing, together with violent attacks of asthma; I had overdone myself from exertion which I was not able to perform, which prostrated my system to a great extent. I commenced the use of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which gave me almost immediate relief, and I am glad to give my testimony to all who may be afflicted in a similar way. It will be well to see that the signature of Dr. Swayne is on each bottle of Wild Cerry.
WM. B. WALTON,
13th st., 2 doors from the corner of Willow.

Beware of the worthless "Balsams," "Bitters," "Syrups," &c., as they contain none of the virtues of the original preparation.

The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

For sale in Clinton, N. C., by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists and Apothecaries.
Sept 3, 1847—[6-6t1tbm

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his country friends and customers, that he has on hand, a well selected stock of Dry Goods, St. Domingo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Flour, Hollow Ware, Cutlery, &c.

He would further say to those who have Bacon, Corn, Meal, Peas, &c., for this market, that he has ample store room, and will be pleased to receive and dispose of their produce on commission.

Liberal cash advances will be made on all consignments. E. PETERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19th, '47.—[10-4m

JUST RECEIVED—10 kegs Cranberries, in fine order, and for sale by
[N19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

A Woman with ten Husbands.—The following shocking disclosure appeared in a recent number of the New York Express.:

'There is now living in one of the chief towns of New Hampshire, a woman who has had ten husbands, all of whom are now living and upon the best terms with her and each other. The woman is highly respected among her neighbors, who see nothing to censure but much to approve. Strange as it may appear, an action for bigamy cannot be sustained against her.'

Several maiden ladies, on reading the above instance of human depravity lifted their hands in pious horror, and gave utterance to various uncharitable invectives upon the poor wife of half a score of husbands.

Their jawing tackle was brought to a sudden stand still, when they were iniormed that the lady referred to was a Mrs. Husband, who lived very religiously and lawfully with Mr. Husband and nine little Husbands.

War and Poetry.—A Buckeye girl writes to her "true *love-yer*" in Mexico a long letter closing with a verse of poetry. She feels bad, decidedly.

To think that you are gone so far
A fasing cannon & guns & if a bul it hits you
I know you can no more return
but if this should your fortune bee & you come
here no more I hope we'll meet on yonder
shore where we shall part no more
for about hear menny men I see
and menny dus see me but among them all I
cant be pleest like I was pleest with thee

THE FIGHT OF THE GRAMPUS.

The mate had been looking out with a spy-glass, and observed a sail to windward.

"Jump aloft, one of you who has good eyes, and tell me what you make out of that craft with the suspicious rake in her masts, on our weather bow."

"Ay, ay, sir!" they again sung out, in full chorus; and away several scampered up the shrouds, pell-mell. Among the rest was perceived the slight figure of the lad, who ascended with remarkable agility, and left the others far behind. The mate could hardly credit what he saw, and gazed aloft in amazement.

"Maintopgallant, there!" hailed the mate.

"Ay, ay, sir!" replied Isaac, in as gruff a voice as he could muster for the occasion.

"What sort of a craft is that to windward, and how is she standing?"

"It is a small black schooner, all legs and arms," replied Mr. Maintopgallant; "and she is bearing down upon us under a press of sail! Now she runs up a flag, which you can make out from the deck with the glass, and, by the flash and the smoke she makes, she has just fired a gun!"

Presently a dull, heavy report, came booming on the breeze, and a thundering sound echoed against the sides of the ship. The glass was bent upon the approaching schooner, whose hull had not yet entirely risen out of the water. Her flag was found to be the French.

"Steward—call the captain!" cried the mate, in alarm. "Forward, there!—call all hands on deck—stand by to put the ship about!"

"Ay, ay, sir," echoed along the deck, and every sailor stood ready at his post for prompt action.

Seth and Jethro now appeared on deck, wondering not a little at the uncommon stir on board, and surprised to find every man ready, whenever the word should be given, to put the ship on a new direction.

"What does all this mean, mate!" demanded the captain, "why wouldst thou change the course of the ship?"

"I did not intend to do so without your concurrence," replied the mate; "but I tho't it best to have every thing ready for prompt manœuvering. We have a suspicious looking sail on our weather bow, and she shows French colors. By the rake of her masts, I should not be surprised to find her a clipper with a long tom amidships; for she has given us a gun already."

"Rather a dangerous neighbor for us, surely," said the captain, "especially if she should prove one of those piratical rascals that sometimes cut up our commerce. Keep her away, and see if she follows us," continued he, lowering the point of his glass.

Away went the Grampus with a free wind, snorting as it were, like a race horse, and ploughing handsomely through the seas on her altered way.

The Frenchman steered for, and gained gradually and steadily upon, the Grampus; and the event was most anxiously looked for by all on board. The ship, deeply laden as she was with oil, was of great value, and, as Seth thought, eminently worth preserving. But the Frenchmen were determined she should change owners—for they managed their little craft with great skill, and altered their course in chase whenever Macy changed his. The breeze was brisk, and suited the schooner to a crack; while the laden ship, though the fleetest of her class, could not show her heels to advantage, without a stronger wind. Macy tried his vessel upon every tack—but escape was impossible—the wedge-like schooner gained upon him at every turn.

"Now would I give the half of our cargo," said Macy, "for a few guns to speak to that saucy little scamp in his own language!"—And then turning to Jethro, he said rather bitterly, "Dost thou remember, friend Coffin, what I told thee about the six-pounders before we left port? I fear thou wilt pay dearly enough for not taking my advice. There comes salute number two!"

A gun at that moment was fired from the Frenchman, across the bow of the Grampus, but the shot went wide, and was most probably intended merely as a warning to heave to. Seth paced the deck in great agony of spirit, muttering as he went, words that sounded very much like "*damnation,*" and the like. The sound may have been equivocal to the ear of Jethro, for he forbore to put in his usual caution of "*Swear not at all,*" as he was wont to do whenever Captain Seth used obnoxious words.

The Grampus was now kept off two or three points, and a foretopmast-studding-sail was about being set; but, in the hurry of the moment, by some mishap the tack got unrove. A couple of hands were ordered aloft to rig in the boom and reeve the tack anew. In an instant little Isaac, who had heard the order, put the end of the rope between his teeth, ran up the fore shrouds, crept out on the rope of the fore-yard like a monkey, then out upon the bare boom. But, before he had accomplished his task, the Frenchman brought their long tom, charged with small shot, to bear upon the yard, and let drive at Isaac; thinking, probably, that his labor might be the means of enabling the Grampus to escape.—The little fellow was not disconcerted by this terrible salute, although the balls whistled like hail around him. He fearlessly and deliberately went on with his work.

"They are again charging the gun!" shouted English Bill. "Come down, my boy!—Creep in! Creep in! Seize one of the halliards and let yourself down with a run!"

"Ay, ay," cried Isaac, as he finished reeving the tack. He then quickly gathered a few fathoms in his hand, threw the coil down upon the forecastle, and the sail was immediately hoisted. The long-tom was again elevated, and the gunner was in the act of applying the match, but Isaac stopped not for the additional peppering:

"The cords ran swiftly through his glowing hands,
And quick as lightning on the deck he stands!"

"Hah!—my little younker!—my eyes, but you are a brave 'un—You'll be an admiral yet—d'ye see?" exclaimed English Bill, as he joyfully hugged the stripling in his brawny arms.

The prediction of Bill rang in the ears of Isaac for many a year afterwards. It was like the prophetic sound of the bells to the hearing of Whittington:

"Turn again, Whittington—
Lord Mayor of great London!"

The hasty strides of Seth were again arrested by another shot, which passed through the sail over his head. He folded his arms—looked up at the rent sail—and drew up his form, as if some new purpose had taken possession of his despairing mind.

"By heaven!" said he, "I will not part with so fine a ship and cargo without a deadly struggle!"

"Swear not!" said Jethro; "it will not help us in our strait. We may better yield quietly to the necessity. Put down thy helm, Seth, and bring the ship to."

"Yield quietly, didst thou say?—and did I understand thee aright, when thou bid me to bring the ship to?" The eyes of Seth glared wildly upon Jethro, and his nostrils distended like those of an infuriated wild bull at bay. "Put down the helm, indeed! Pray, neighbor Jethro, who is the commander of the Grampus—thou or I?" demanded Seth in high dudgeon. But he evidently availed himself of the first pretext to let off his anger, for he was waxing exceeding wroth.

Jethro answered calmly—"*Thou,* surely, art her captain—and I yield all to thy discretion. Save the ship if thou canst; *but thou canst not.* We have no means of defence, and if we had it would not be justifiable to oppose with arms."

"Jethro! My resolution is taken—I will save this ship or sink in her. What! yield to that little gadfly—that gallinipper—that is scarcely larger than our long boat!"

Another shot better directed than the other, splintered a piece from the mainmast, and wounded one of the crew.

"There, Jethro! there are some of the tender mercies of the French pirate, and an earnest of what we may all expect, if taken!"

"Yield thee, Seth, yield thee! The longer thou dost delay, so much the more hazard to the lives of the people."

"Thou hadst better go below, Jethro—*I* must command here. Yield, indeed! the ship shall sink first!" muttered Seth, as Jethro began to descend.

"Stand by there, men!" shouted the captain, in a voice that made every sailor start. It was evident to all that Seth had put off the Quaker, and that prompt obedience was necessary.

"Get the long boat ready to be launched at a moment's warning—clear away the quarter boat, and see all clear to lower them in an instant. Mate, take in all the small sails quickly!"

The manner of Seth was somewhat wild, but resolute and determined; and the men and officers having done their best, stood wondering what command would next be issued, and whereunto those would tend that had already been executed. The Frenchman was also at fault; for mistaking the manœuvering of Seth for an intention to give up his ship, the schooner was hove to, and seemed to await the lowering of the boat from the quarter of the Grampus—even as the conquerors awaits the approach of an enemy subdued, who comes to yield up his sword. In rounding to, the schooner had given the advantage of the wind to the ship; and while the French crew stood agape at the management of the larger vessel, which they already looked upon as a prize, Seth seized upon the helm with his brawny hand. The men, scarcely needing the cautioning word, anticipated his intention as he put the helm hard up, and gave his impressive shout in a suppressed and peculiar tone, which was heard distinctly from stem to stern:

"Let go all the braces and bowlings, slack off sheets and tacks, and square the yards quickly!" This was all done in the twinkling of an eye, and Seth shaped his course as though he would bring his ship under the lee quarter of the privateer.

After making this demonstration, which was intended to deceive the enemy, her direction was suddenly changed, and her head was brought to bear directly upon the hull of the Frenchman. The crew of the schooner now discovered, but too late, the design of the Grampus; and confusion and dire amazement agitated the people upon her crowded deck. In their haste to remedy their oversight, the Frenchman failed altogether to avert the threatened disaster.

"If thou dost intend to run her down," said Jethro to Seth, hurriedly, projecting his head for a moment from the cabin gangway, "if—nay, hear me, Seth, for the sake of humanity—if thou art determined to run her down, ease thy helm a little, and give them a chance for their lives."

"Stand by to lower the boats!" vociferated Seth, stamping furiously upon the deck. A suppressed groan of horror escaped the crew, as they now more plainly conceived the design of their captain.

"The boldest held his breath for a time!"

The little schooner still lay to, in the rough of a deep sea, her people running backwards and forwards in frightened confusion, while the huge bulk of the Grampus mounted the last high wave that separated the two vessels.

"*Misericorde!*" exclaimed a hundred voices. A wild scream of despair—heard far above the noise of the element and the dashing of the ship—burst from the poor doomed Frenchmen.

Down came the Grampus, thundering upon the privateer, and striking her with her plunging bow directly amidships. The frail schooner was cut directly in two by the shock; and her heavy armament, together with the irresistible force of the severing blow, bore both parts of her hull, with all her ill-fated crew of a hundred souls, beneath the wave.

"Down with the boats from the quarter—launch the long-boat," shouted Seth. But the command, though it could not have been uttered nor executed sooner with safety, came too late. The aim of Seth had been too fatally sure. The boats reached the spot, and narrowly escaped being sucked into the vortex where the schooner had gone down. The French crew were all sent to their long account, and the next wave left not a trace of the wreck, nor a solitary human being to be saved from a watery death.

The ship and cargo were dearly ransomed, Jethro Coffin; and Seth, thou didst sacrifice a hetacomb of human beings for thy preservation.

HAN'T STATE WARY RIZ?

The "Editor's Table" of the Knickerbocker has the following humorons colloquy concerning the "Greek Slave," which took place between the Sculptor and a successful Yankee speculator, who had come over to see Europe:

SCENE—*Powers' Studio at Florence.*
Enter Stranger, spitting, and whiping his lips with his hand.

"Be yeou Mr. Powars, the Skulpture?"

"I *am* a sculptor, and my name is Powers."

"Y-e-a-s; well, I s'pected so; they *tell'd* me yeou was—y-e-a-s. Look here—drivin' a pretty stiff business, eh?"

"Sir!"

"I say, plenty to du, eh?" What d's one o' them fetch?"

"Sir?"

"I ask't ye what's the *price* of one o' them such as yeou're peckin' at neow."

"I am to have three thousand dollars for this when it is completed."

"*W-h-a-t!*—heow much?"

"Three thousand dollars."

"*T-h-r-e-e t-h-o-u-s-a-n-d d-o-l-l-a-r-s!*

Han't state wary *riz* lately? I was calklatin' to perchase some; but it's *tew* high.—How's paintin's? *T-h-r-e e t-h-o-u-s-a-n-d d-o-l-l-a-s!* Well, it *is* a trade, skulpin' is; that's sartin! What do they make yeou pay for your *tools* and *stuff?* S'pect my oldest boy, Cephas, could skulp; fact, I *know* he could. He is always whittlin' reound, and cuttin' away at things. I wish you'd 'gree to take him as a 'prentice, and let him go *at* it full chisel. D' you know where I'd be liable to put him eout? H'd cut stun a'ter a while with the best of ye; he would—and he'd make money, tew, at *them* prices. *T-h-r-e-e-t-h-o-u-s-a-n-d d-o-l-l-a-r-s!*"

And the "anxious inquirer" suddenly left the presence.

☞An honest man is the noblest work of God

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 5.

PUNISHMENT IN THE U. S DRAGOONS.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

CAMP BUENA VISTA, Sept. 14, 1847.

An amusing incident occurred on our recent trip to Pesqueria Grande, between the Lieut commanding, Mr. Buford, and two of his men, in the way of punishment, exhibiting great tact on the part of the officer in giving his soldiers lessons at "single stick," in preference to the vulgar science of self-defence, or pugilism. Two of his men had been engaged in settling a little difference by the approved method of knocking one another down and pummelling each other's faces; and so hard did the blows resound on the empty pates of the dragoons as to attract the attention of their commander. He immediately hastened to the spot, when the combatants desisted and were about separating, but the Lieutenant stopped them, and ascertaining the cause of the quarrel, informed them that he was willing to gratify their desire to thrash each other, but that it must be done in a better and fairer manner. He accordingly despatched the sergeant of the guard for three good stout sticks, and upon their being brought gave one to each of the men, and the 3d to the sergeant, and placed the two men within fair striking distance.—"Now," said the Lieutenant, "Smith, you are number one, and you, Jones, are number two. When I say number one, Smith will strike Jones, and when I call out number two, Jones will strike Smith. Now, then, make ready: Number one." Whack! come the stick of Smith upon the shoulders of Jones. "Number two." Crack! come down number two's stick on number one's head, and as "one, two"—"one, two," were called in rapid succession, the dust flew out of the combatants' jackets in fine style. At length number one began to think that what was fun for the company, who were all giggling or grimly smiling, and watching the curious combat, and for the Lieutenant, who conducted the exhibition with a face as stern and unmoved as a marble monument, was all but death for him, and raising his stick as number two was coming down upon him like "ten hundred bricks," he warded off the blow. "Stop," cried the Lieutenant, sternly. "How dare you guard off his blow, Smith? Such a proceeding cannot be tolerated, and you must receive a double blow. Hit him again, number two." The order was obeyed.

"If the Lieutenant please," murmured the discomfited Smith, as he winced under the flaggellation of number two, "I don't think that's fair, sir."

"No matter what you think," replied his superior, "I think it is, and that is all sufficient. Make ready: Number —"

"If the Lieutenant pleases," hastily interposed number one, "I'm perfectly satisfied."

"Oh, you are; and what are your views on the subject, Mr. Jones?" blandly inquired the officer.

"The same, sir, if the Lieutenant pleases," replied number two, rubbing his shoulders.

"Very well, then, you can go; but let me hear of no more quarrelling or fighting in the company for the next six months." The scene was so perfectly ridiculous, and the poor fellows were so thoroughly laughed at by their comrades, that they soon shook hands and became friends.

HIDROPATHIC CURE.—Upon the same expedition one of the men rode into the encampment very drunk and just able to stick upon his horse. One of his comrades seized his horse's bridle and endeavored to hold the animal, but the rider was obstinately drunk, and digging his spurs into his horse he sprung from the grasp of his comrade and dashed off at a terrific pace. After driving up to a thick wall and striking his head against it violently, he wheeled and bolted off in a different direction the rider was thrown forcibly upon the ground, and it was thought killed. Upon examination, however, he was found to be stunned only, and to have received no injury of a serious character. "The big drunk" was upon him very strong, though, and the Lieutenant ordered buckets of water to be brought, and the drunken man stripped. After half a dozen buckets of water had been dashed over him, the operators withdrew and the man began to "come to." He raised himself up and looked about him vacantly, but almost immediately lay down again and relapsed into his drunken fit. A few more pails of water nearly restored him, and upon the Lieutenant's calling out his name, he uttered a very thick and pudingly "S-w-r!" "Get up, sir," said the officer. After several ludicrous and ineffectual attempts he raised himself and braced up against a tree. "Where are your clothes, sir?" demanded the Lieutenant, sternly. The poor wretch surveyed himself from top to toe with the most bewildered expression of countenance as if to assure himself that he was not dreaming, and, apparently not perfectly convinced of the reality of his being in a most complete state of nudity, he passed his hand over his breast and shoulders, and then turned to his officer with a most indescribable air, he replied, "It makes no difference," taking another survey of his person and then of the soldiers who stood about him, he cried out in a most ludicrous tone of command, "Bring another bucket of water," amidst a roar of laughter. A frequent application of the pure element, not in infinitesimal doses, soon restored him sufficiently to admit of his being "bucked" under the wagon for several hours.—There was no more drunkenness upon that trip. J. E. D.

Great Squirrel Hunt.—The sportsmen of Northampton, Mass., have been having a grand squirrel hunt, which excited a good deal of interest. It commenced last week, and ended last Wednesday night, when both parties with some friends, to the number in all of 125, had a supper, which closed the affair in a pleasant manner. There were two parties of 50 each, the one headed by Col. Thayer and the other by Major Cook. Col. Thayer's party came off victorious, having produced game which counted between 600 and 700 the most.

The following is a list of exactly the quantity of game produced on both sides: Foxes 5, Grey Squirrels 555, Red do. 3157, Striped do. 2412, Flying do. 6, Woodpeckers 728, Raccoons 38, Crows 35, Hawks 23, Larks 2, Owls 32, Blue Jays, 520, Weasels 3, Partridges 130, Muskrats 69, Woodchucks 1, Rabbits 68, Woodcocks 3, Pigeons 58, Ducks 2.—*Balt. Clipp.*

Interesting Naval Intelligence—A Curious Expedition.—We have recently learned, says the New York Herald, from an authentic source, that a party of naval officers, under Lieut. Wm. F. Lynch, will sail from this port in a few days, in the United States storeship Supply, to the Mediterranean, for the purpose of making an exploration and survey of the Dead Sea. The order, it is said, emanates from the Navy Department, and we are assured that it is correct; but what object is intended, other than scientific research, we cannot at present say. As soon as the ship shall have arrived off the coast of Syria, the party will land, and Lieut. Pennock will subceed to the command of the Supply.
Philadelphia Bulletin.

A melancholy tale of woe.—The ship Lord Ashburton, which left Liverpool on the 13th of September, arrived at Grosse Isle, below Quebec, on Thursday, having lost on her passage *one hundred and seven* of her passengers by fever and dysentery, with a large number still on the sick list.

The following distressing particulars we copy from the Quebec Mercury:

To any one conversant with the climate of Canada, the facts we are about to cite will prove how little regard for human life has been had by the inhuman landlords of Ireland and the parochial authorities of the leading seaports of Great Britain.

On Saturday last, the 30th day of October, the Lord Ashburton, a vessel from Liverpool, frieghted with a general cargo, and passengers, arrived at Grosse Isle, in a most wretched state. When sailing her passengers numbered 475 steerage and 2 cabin. Before her arrival at quarantine station she had lost upwards of *one hundred and seven, of dysentery and fever, and about sixty of the remaining passengers were then ill of the same complaints.* So deplorable was the condition of those on board that five of the passengers had to remain to work the ship up from Grosse Isle.

A steamer, the Alliance, was sent down for them and on board her all were embarked, without respect to circumstances—the sickly, the healthy, the tottering and the dying! On her way up from Crosse Isle to Quebec, five deaths occurred; how many will have taken place before she reaches Montreal?

To continue our narration of facts, this same infected vessel has come up to Quebec, and is now alongside a wharf to discharge her cargo!

Is human life no consideration, we would ask? If it be not, then was the immediate despatch of that vessel to our quay justified, and the indiscriminate commingling of her passengers in the Alliance a question of no moment.

FROM EUROPE.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ACADIA AT BOSTON.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4th—12 M.

CORN, &c —Best Western Canal Flour 29s a 29s 6d per bbl; Richmond and Alexandria, 28s to 29s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28s to 29s; New Orleans and Ohio, 26s to 27s; United States and Canadian sour, 21s to 23s. U. S. Wheat, white and mixed, 7s 6d to 8s per 70 lbs; red, 6s 6d to 7s 6d. Indian Corn, 30s to 35s per quarter. Indian Meal, 14s to 15s 6d per barrel. Oats, 2s 3d to 2s 10d per 45 lbs. Barley, per 60 lbs, 3s to 4s. Peas, per 504 lbs, 30s to 40s.

Of all branches of trade, that of Corn alone shows the slightest symptoms of animation.

Before the day of the departure of the last steamer, and for two days subsequently, the Liverpool Market has been more than usually dull and declining, owing to the pressure of heavy home arrivals, with a limited demand; but a slight improvement in the Money market on the 26th, imparted a better feeling, which was greatly stimulated by the advices received per Hibernia Since then prices have steadily advanced to our present quotations at which price they continue firm.

The demand for Indian Corn and Meal, for Ireland has been remarkably great.

The arrivals of English Wheat in London, last week, were less on a fair average scale, but the show of samples was small yesterday Selected qualities of both red and white were in good request; but in all other kinds the business was trifling.

It may be fairly presumed that as the supplies of foreign Grain and Flour will be limited, this spring, prices will maintain a steady position.

Cotton.—Uplands and Mobile, ordinary to middling, 3¾ to 4¼d per lb.; fair to good fair 5¼ to 5⅝; good to fine 6 to 6¼. New Orleans, ordinary to middling 4 to 4¾; fair to good fair 5¼ to 6d.; good to fine 6½ to 7½. Alabama and Tennessee, ordinary to middling 4 to 4½; bowed Georgia ordinary to middling 4 to 4⅝; fair to good fair 5¼ to 5½; good to fine 5¾ to 6. Sea Island, ordinary to good fine 9 to 18d, stained, ordinary to good fine 4½ to 8½.

This market has greatly fluctuated since our last advices, with a decided downward tendency, and does not indicate the slightest disposition to ascend. This position of the trade has been caused by the favorable accounts received by the Hibernia of the coming crop; but in a greater degree by the curtailment of consumption, in consequence of the closing of additional mills, and of working short time, from the embarrassing condition of manufactures.

The sales for the week, ending 29th instant, amounted to 22,220 bales, of which 3,000 were taken on speculation, and 4,000 for export.

The transactions from that time to yesterday evening are estimated at only 8000 bales —about 3000 of which were for export, but none on speculation. The stock of American Cotton now on hand amounts to about 308,000—being a decrease of 80,000 from last year's supply.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

Train Attacked by the Pawnees—Scarcity of Forage—Snow Storms—Great Suffering anticipated among the Emigrants.

By despatches from Cincinnati of Nov. 16th, to the Philadelphia papers, we learn that further advices from Santa Fe have been received to the 18th October, brought by McCoons, of St. Louis, to that city.

Upon reaching the crossing of the Arkansas, river, he fell in with Mr. Wethered, of Baltimore, and a party under command of Capt. Turner, in charge of a mail. Mr. Wethered left Santa Fe on the 8th of October. As nineteen men belonging to Mr. Wethered's party were about crossing the Arkansas river at night, they were suddenly attacked by a party of Pawnee Indians, who were evidently bent on plunder. A pretty warm engagement ensued, but the Indians soon broke, and fled before the well directed fire of the rifles from Mr. W.'s men, leaving one of their tribe dead on the ground. By the marks of blood on the ground, it seems certain that they had been most severely dealt with, as several more of them must have been killed or badly wounded. The Indians did not succeed in driving off any of the live stock. None of Mr. W.'s men were harmed by the attack.

On the next night, about 25 miles from the place where they had been attacked, Mr. W.'s party again encountered the Indians. They seemed determined to have revenge for their late defeats, and made a vigorous and infuriated attack on the party, firing a shower of balls and arrows into their camp, by which one man was slightly wounded in the arm, and another struck by an arrow in the leg.

Mr. W.'s party soon rallied, and poured a well directed fire into the Indians, which scattered them in all directions, and they were not molested by them again that night.

The Indians, on this occasion, did not show any disposition to drive off the stock, but seemed to be actuated altogether, in making the attack, out of revenge for the loss of some of their tribe in the first attack.

At Walnut Creek they met Col. Gilpin and his command, progressing quite rapidly, in order to get over the plains, where forage was still very scarce, as all the grass of the prairies had been burned in every direction.

On the Cinevene heavy snow storms were experienced, and great apprehensions are felt for the safety of emigrants, from their necessary exposure. Should they encounter the severity of winter before reaching a place of comparative shelter, much misery and death will ensue, not only for want of shelter, but from the giving out of their supplies of food.

On the 19th October, another mail train was to leave Santa Fe, and it would be under the charge and escort of Captain Korponay, of St. Louis, (the well known teacher of the Polka,) Capt. Hook, of the Illinois Volunteers, and Lieut. Wrightman, of Col. Easton's Missouri regiment, who have all been ordered home to recruit for their respective commands.

There existed at the time of the departure of these gentlemen from Santa Fe, numerous reports in relation to hostile assemblies in Chihuahua and El Passo, of a character similar to those brought by the last arrival. There had been, however, no positive information communicated to Col. Easton, at Santa Fe.

The Mexicans and Indians in the vicinity of Santa Fe commit frequent murders and depredations on the helpless inhabitants; but our garrison is always fully prepared to meet and repel any attack.

An expedition was preparing at Santa Fe for the United States, which would come home by the Southern route.

England.—The London Times, of October 20, makes the following extraordinary admissions:—

"Sorry are we to say it—but the truth must be spoken—the country is poor. To say that it wants money or credit will not convey a very overwhelming idea of the helplessness to some of our readers. So we will repeat that England is actually poor, in the grossest and most tangible sense. The country has, till just now, been miserably destitute of food. That deficiency is hardly supplied, and in supplying it so far we have both to part with our gold and put ourselves in debt to the world. This is being poor in a very plain sense."

Charleston Mercury.

Hulled Wheat.—Mr. Samuel Bentz, of Boonsborough, Maryland, has invented a machine which separates the bran from the wheat, leaving the grain entire, and, it is said, improved in vallue. We have a specimen of wheat hulled by this machine, and it is perfectly cleaned of bran. The importance of this invention will depend on the facility and cheapness with which it can operate.—*Clipper.*

From the Petersburg Republican.

GEN. SCOTT—A NEW MOVE.

One evident effect of Mr. Clay's extraordinary *demonstration* will be to point out, pretty clearly, the "balance of power" which he still holds over his political friends and adherents. It will solve the problem of his present popularity, and demonstrate, unequivocally, the probable amount of influence he now possesses as a whig champion and a distinguished but unfortunate leader of the great whig party. In a word, it will, doubtless, before the rising and sitting of many more suns, be the means of informing Mr. Clay whether or no "the last link is broken," which has for so long a time, held him in magnetic connexion with the Presidential chair. The decision will be a solemn and important one with respect both to Mr. Clay and to the interests of our great Republic. His "last days," judging from the lights before us, are certainly not his "*best* days," and we greatly mistake if the future historian, in speaking of Mr. Cay, will ever be able with truth to say, *he was one of the Presidents of the United States.*

This train of thought, which it is not now necessary to follow, has been suggested to our mind by the following short extract of an editorial from the New York Herald of Wednesday. From it the reader will learn that Mr. Clay's Lexington Resolutions have given rise to a new political movement among the Whigs of the State of New York, who, on account of their late victory (?) in that State, will, we presume, be permitted to take the lead in such matters. *They* have determined that they can no longer with safety, or with the slightest surety of success, submit to the mandates which proceed from Ashland, or acknowledge that the supreme authority any longer resides in that ill-fated Mansion. They have too long been accustomed to defeat under that leader to hope that success will ever attend them while they are manœuvred by his generalship, and if any thing in this particular was necessary "to make assurance doubly sure," his last exhibit of principles, as published in Lexington, removes every doubt and fastens conviction upon almost every mind. Accordingly, they have *abandoned* Mr. Clay, and have intimated their determination to take up Gen. Scott, the brilliancy of whose recent military achievements has almost entirely obliterated from the minds of the people the recollections of any "hasty" transactions which, for the time, prevented him from being remembered and cherished as the youthful hero of another war. What effect a movement of this kind, by any respectable portion of the Whig party at the north, will have upon the future political fortunes of Henry Clay does not require the ken of prophecy to tell. Even should his name be carried before their National Convention, Mr. Clay's strength and influence will be greatly crippled with his recent developements, and when he is brought in conflict upon the same field with the hero of Buena Vista and the hero of Mexico, he will find that his nerve nor his arm is sufficient for the strife.

As to the effect of this new movement upon the harmony and success of the Whig party, the future alone will best decide. But we do not see any thing in it, now, which is calculated to dishearten or alarm the democrats. Mr. Clay has some friends who will not give him up, either for General Scott, or Gen. Taylor, but whether they are sufficiently neconerous to control, or will be sufficiently troublesome to disturb the operations of the whole party, is another question which we must leave to the future. But, surely, the existence of such a fact is not calculated to strike terror into any *democratic* heart, or to induce, for a moment, the conviction that there is yet occasion to "*despair of the Republic.*"

But we will no longer detain our readers from the Herald's editorial, to which we have referred.

"*Important Political Movements—General Scott for the Presidency.*—We understand that a large body of the whig party, possessing great respectability, ability, intelligence and right American feeling, have determined to take up the name of Winfield Scott as their candidate for the Presidency, and to press him for nomination at the next national convention of that party, which will probably be held in July, 1848. It is well known that Gen. Scott has always had a large party in the whig ranks attached to his fortunes, even in the gloomiest days that ever passed over his head, before the "hasty plate of soup" was made immortal by taking it in the halls of the Montezumas. These men, sound and good, too, comprise a very active part of the whig ranks in New Jersey and New York, and in certain portions of New England. In this city and neighborhood, preparations are making, and consultations are holding, for the immediate purpose of bringing forward General Scott as the whig candidate at the ensuing presidential election. Several meetings, informal in their character, have been held; and as soon as a plan of correspondence can be matured, to concentrate public opinion throughout the ranks of the whig party in the United States, it is probable we will be enabled to give further intelligence on this important subject."

From the Union.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

We are indebted to a friend for the following translation of a letter received in this city from an intelligent French gentleman who has resided for many years in the Mexican republic. (We cannot vouch for the accuracy of these speculations We have received no information to confirm them. "Mustang" of the "Delta" writes, on the 13th October, from Mexico, of a plan, under the auspices of Paredes, of the King of the French to place the Duke of Montpensier on the throne of Mexico, if she will produce the signatures of 3,000 landlords pledging themselves to support the measure. But it all wants confirmation. We merely give the letter as we get it, keeping our eyes open to the future:)

"VERA CRUZ, Nov. 2, 1847.

"MY DEAR SIR: In my last letters of the 30th ult. and 1st inst., I was unwilling to inform you of a plan now in existence, because I wished to have the most positive proofs of all before doing so; and as I have received such information as to leave no doubt on my mind in regard to it, I have determined to communicate it to you, that you may make such use of it as you may think proper; for in this place I know no one to whom I could communicate it with the caution it deserves.

"The presence of Paredes in the country is not so insignificant as many wish to make it appear, and his intercourse with others leaves no doubt as to his true intentions; or, more properly speaking, those of the party of which he is the tool.

"A certain European power, who knows the Mexicans, and thought they would triumph and even destroy the enemy, (the Americans,) advanced funds to the government, through its agents; and now, seeing with what ease the Americans have possessed themselves of the country, and with so small a force, too, it, through its agents, is at work to effect a peace with the Americans, and offers its protection to the monarchical party for the purpose of forming and sustaining the government it desires to establish.

"It is said an English squadron is in readiness, and will come down as soon as a peace is made, in order to operate before the Mexican army can re organize to oppose resistance to the monarchical scheme.

"This appears more like a fable than a reality, yet it has every foundation of truth; inasmuch as those of the monarchical party (who are no other than the capitalists and the clergy of the country) no longer keep it a secret from those whom they consider their friends. Upon this point, I can assure you, there is the most positive proof.

"Any one who will weigh the value of such indications and facts, together with antecedents tending to establish a monarchy in this country, will not fail to give them due consideration. It is certain that in Europe this question has been entertained; but the uncertainty of being able to carry it into effect, on account of the resistance it would meet with in the country itself, operated upon those who were most determined to make the attempt.

"Now that this war with the United States has taught them to know the weakness of the defences of the country, and, on the other hand, that the army, which was believed to be invincible, no longer exists, it cannot be doubted that the question of establishing a monarchy in Mexico is again entertained with more earnestness than before.

"To succeed in establishing such system of government for the country, its advocates rely on the odium so freely expressed by many, caused by the American invasion; and this feeling will be wrought upon, in order to neutralize existing sympathies; and as misery is staring all the discontented in the face, money will do the work with a people without energy.

"In order to form an idea of what can be done in this country, it is only necessary to know at what price a Mexican can be bought.

"I must bring my letter to a close, as I am informed the steamer is about leaving, and remain your obedient servant."

MR. CLAY.

The following view of Mr. Clay's position and policy concludes a long article from the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of the 16th. It is not without point and interest:

These doctrines, proclaimed by the patriarch of whiggery, whose voice has been hushed for so long a time, and which seems to be revived in order to give the word of command to his hesitating party, will certainly become the watchword of a faction of the old party, who will at the same time follow this policy and the voice of their chief.—Doubtless the standard which has been raised at Lexington by Henry Clay will not rally around it all those who heretofore have been his warmest advocates. Many amongst them will not be willing to relinquish all that victory has lavished upon them; while many others will find in this policy a refuge against the double embarrassments of war and slavery. The *conquering party* of whiggery—that which is not willing to give up the fruits of victory gained by the shedding of so much blood—will more than ever range itself under the banner of Gen. Taylor or Scott, and the whigs will then have, as the democrats now have, their internal divisions. Be it what it may, the issue will plainly rest upon the question *for or against* the acquisition of territory; and if the majority in Congress is for a complete relinquishment, then peace with Mexico will become easy to negotiate—to whom we will give up everything, without demanding anything in return. But we doubt greatly whether this disinterestedness will be altogether to the taste of Brother Jonathan; and Mr. Clay has staked his popularity at the north upon a tricky card, at the same time he has committed himself in the south by his profession of faith *against* the extension of slavery.

Washington Union.

The "Infamous Sub-Treasury."—Suppose the government funds were at present in the vaults of a bank, as the Federalists desired! How easily that institution, on the strength of the bad commercial news from England, and the demand for specie for the war could cook up a panic. The result now, however, is this: the money circles are calm, exchanges are equal, and general security is felt by all classes of business men. The infamous Sub-Treasury" is only excelled by the "infamous Tariff" in running the country."

Exchange Paper.

GREAT CURIOSITY.

There is now in this city a Bosjesman or Bushman, from South Africa, a fair representative of a most extraordinary and singular race of men inhabiting a part of the country lying about fifteen hundred miles north-east of Cape Town. This is a race of men perhaps a little known by the civilized world as any other on the face of the globe. From the natural position of the country they inhabit being mountainous and of difficult approach, and their shyness to communicate with any other people, little has been known of them. They fly at the approach of white men, and hide in the bushes and dens of the mountains. They have been hunted by the Caffre tribes like wild beasts.

In stature they are perfect pigmies, never exceeding four feet four inches in height.—They have no laws, no chiefs, no language except a guttural cluck, and have been hitherto supposed to be incabable of learning any European language. In fact, they are supposed to be the next link in the chain to the ourang outang. They are said to live on whatever little game comes in their way, and to prefer reptiles and insects for their daily food, such as lizards, ants, ants' eggs. They live literally in the bush, never providing themselves with shelter of any kind, and dressing in skins of the rudest construction.

This Bosjesman, now in Boston, is the first that has ever been brought to this country. He has been taught to speak a little English, and we understand that arrangements are now being made to exhibit him in this city, a part of the funds arising therefrom to be appropriated to the education of this specimen of nature's production—this evidently connecting link between the animal and rational works of the great Creator. When we take into view that he is a fair sample of a race of men inhabiting our globe and not a dwarf of that race, he is truly a great curiosity. He is about eighteen years old, three feet eleven inches in height, and of the medium statue of his tribe.

Great animal propensities are developed in the formation of his head, low forehead, high cheek bones, small black eyes, flat nose, small ears, color light chocolate—hair black, curly, but growing entirely different from the negro, starting out from the head in little bunches, leaving other parts of the head entirely bare; his limbs are perfect in every respect. We certainly consider him one of the greatest curiosities we have ever seen; and we have no doubt when he is announced ready for exhibition, not only all scientific gentlemen, but the public in general, will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of looking at this specimen of a truly curious and lilliputian race.

Boston Post.

To protect Grain from Rats.—An individual of much practical experience informs us that green elder deposited in and about the mows of hay and grain, will prove an effectual preventive against the depredation of mice and rats. These animals are frequently very destructive in their ravages; and if a remedy so simple and easy of attainment is efficacious it deserves to be known and remembered by all We have long known that the leaves of the common mullen will drive rats from their haunts. There is something in the odor of this plant that is as disgusting to their ratship as was the leek to Ancient Pistol—they "cannot abide it."

National Comity.—The United States ship-of-the-line Ohio, Capt. Stringham, which was in the harbor of Rio Janeiro on the occasion of the christening of the young Empress, was splendidly illuminated, which act of national courtesy is thus notified in the Rio Janeiro papers of Sept. 12:

"The commander and officers of the American line-of-battle-ship Ohio, desirous of taking a part in the demonstrations of public rejoicings on the occasion of the baptism of the most serene Princess Da Leopoldia, yesterday illuminated their magnificent ship.

"Hundreds of lamps, symetrically and elegantly located on the batteries, rail, bowsprit, booms, and yards of that model of naval architecture presented a most beautiful sight."

[Balt. Clipp.

What Next?—A gentleman in Troy has invented a new article, called the skirt expander, constructed in such a manner that a lady can at her pleasure enlarge or diminish her appearance. What a country!

WHIG AUTHORITY ON THE WAR.

It is well known to the country that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, one of the Senators of the United States from the State of Maryland, is a whig—a Clay whig—a most decided whig. We are happy, therefore, to call in the authority of his opinions to confirm the views which have so often been taken in our columns of the justice of the war. Let other whigs abuse it as they may, for being unjust, outrageous, a violation of the constitution; we call in the shield of Mr. Johnson's authority to protect the war from their violent attacks. We forbear further comments. The following speech of Mr. Johnson, in the Senate of the United States, on the 12th May, 1846, is extracted from the Congressional Globe, and speaks for itself:

"Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, rose and said, that when he first heard of the peril in which our army was placed, and the invasion of the territory of the United States by the Mexican troops, he was resolved to do whatever lay in his power to rescue the one and repel the other; and he was ready *now* to do whatever appeared correct and proper. Judging from the information before the Senate—and he regretted that the documents accompanying the message of yesterday were not before the Senate—he believed that a state of war does exist—not in the strict constitutional sense, but in the other, and almost equally important sense, to wit: the territory of the United States had been invaded, and with an armed force. He (Mr. J.) was not present in the Senate when the annexation resolution was passed; but in honesty and candor he was compelled to say, that had he been, he would have voted against it. Texas, however, had been annexed to the United States, and the Rio Grande had been recognised as her boundary by the United States, and by those governments which had acknowledged the independence of the *republic* of Texas. Further: in pursuance of the offer of the Congress of the United States, Texas had adopted a constitution in which the Rio Grande was stated as her boundary; the laws of the United States had been extended over all the country *to* that river, and the territory in dispute was recognised as one of her congressional districts. It was no matter, then, *how* this new State came into the Union; she was now one of the States of that Union; was entitled to all the privileges of a State; and her citizens were entitled, in their persons and property, to all the rights and protection afforded to citizens of other States; the faith of the United States was pledged to vindicate her rights, boundary, and territory." The United States having thus adopted the State of Texas, the invasion of the territory within the boundary which her constitution claims, was an invasion of the territory of the United States, and should be repelled accordingly. He (Mr J.) could not vote for the amendment proposed by the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. Huntington.) He could vote for no amendment which implied that the United States was an aggressor in a war; but, in the present case, he would advocate such a course as would show to the world that the conflict was not the seeking of the United States, but of Mexico. In conclusion, Mr. J. observed, that if he was right in his view of the extension of the jurisdiction of the United States over Texas to the Rio Grande, &c., we were as actually in a state of war as though the news had been received that the entire forces under the command of General Taylor had been attacked and cut off by the Mexican troops."

Washington Union.

Changes of Sentiment in Great Men.—Mr. Clay, in the commencement of the war, at a meeting in New Orleans, as he was reported at the time, took decided grounds in favor of every citizen supporting his country, and longed for an opportunity to "slay a Mexican." Now Mr. Clay denounces the war, and censures Congress for voting for "what they knew to be a lie—that the war was exacted by the act of Mexico." What has effected so material a change in Mr. Clay's views?

Mr. Webster, also, in 1846, in the United States Senate, said, "if any advice or mediation were offered to Mexico, he had no doubt she would be advised to peace; and if it were offered he for one should then be for a suspension of hostilities; but if Mexico preferred a senseless persistence in war, why then we should let her have war, and rigorous war, until she should be brought to her senses." The only mistake that our government has made in following out Mr. Webster's advice, is, that it did not prosecute the war rigorously. Mr. Webster has also materially changed his views, and is even for withdrawing supplies for carrying on the war. Such changes of sentiment in great men, in a single year, are extraordinary.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Wake County Court.—On Monday last the Justices of the Peace for Wake County elected John P. Robertson, Esq., County Trustee, and Col. Willie Pope, Sheriff. Col. Pope will serve as Sheriff until August, 1848, when an election will be held for the regular term of two years by the people. He succeeds James Edwards, Esq., the late Sheriff, whose place was filled, from the time of his death up to the present Term of the Court, by Willis Scott, Esq., Coroner.—*Ral. Stand.*

General Saunders.—We have seen a letter from Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, Minister at the Court of Spain, dated Madrid, October 1, 1847, in which he states that, after spending the summer in France, he had returned to the Spanish Capital. His family had joined him, and they were all in good health.

Raleigh Standard.

Executive Patronage.—"The remedy we think, then, is to reverse this Legislative construction, and to give the Senate the right to control removals as well as appointments."

Petersburg Intelligencer of Tuesday.

If we thought that the *Whigs* would ever again have control of our Federal Government, we think we should be disposed to see the above remedy adopted. We never think of the outrageous conduct of the *Harrison* Administration—brief as it was—in reference to removals from office, without a shudder. We refer to the time when, for a few days, the city of Washington was converted into *a political Slaughter pen*, and *Frank Granger* acted the part of *Butcher-General*. A party that would sanction such outrages upon justice and propriety, *should* have restraints like the above thrown around them, when in power.—*Petersburg Republican.*

Breadstuffs Trade and Supplies.—The New York Courier of Monday has the following statements:—

The supplies at this moment, of flour in New York, are very short even for home consumption, considering how near we are to the close of navigation, and that from the canals and river we receive almost all our supplies. The actual stock we have in this city just now, does not exceed, according to estimate, 150,000 bbls. A fortnight or three weeks only should be counted on for continued navigation, before frost puts an end to it, and it would require very active shipments and large receipts during all that time, to put us in possession of a stock adequate to our own wants, and those of the region around the city, which derives its supplies from us—to say nothing of any foreign export. It is not an extravagant estimate that puts at *ten thousand barrels a week*, the quantity needed for New York city and its immediate dependencies on Long Island and New Jersey. If the canal and river navigation be closed on (say) 1st December, and be not re-opened till 1st April, we should have a period of 17 weeks, requiring for home use alone a stock of 170,000 barrels flour.

It is true we receive during the winter some shipments of flour by sea from the South, and if prices authorize the expenditure, we could receive supplies from the interior of our own State by rail road—but all things considered, it seems quite safe to say, that under no circumstances can any considerable shipment of flour go forward from this port before next May.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, November 26, 1847.

AGENCY.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

JOSEPH MASON, Post's Buildings, corner of Hanover and Beaver streets, N. Y., is our agent, for receiving Advertisements in that city, for publication in the Journal. He will also receive subscribers for the same.

☞Mr. JAMES BURCH is our authorized agent to make collections due the "Journal" office in this town and county.

☞WASHINGTON COLLINS, Esq, is authorized to collect and give receipts for our paper in his neighborhood.

REMOVAL.

The "Journal" printing office has been removed to the second story of the building, in which it has heretofore been carried on. Entrance on Princess street, opposite the Bank of the State.

The Editor's office is now on Princess street, 2d door from the corner.

☞Entrance to printing office third door from the corner.

NO MEXICAN NEWS.—We have received no intelligence from our army in Mexico since the publication of our last paper.

THALIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Thalians having repaired the Theatre in many respects and increased their wardrobe very much, will open the Season on to-night, (Thursday,) with a rich and attractive bill. We trust our play going folks will give them a full house.

THE MASONBORO' BOYS.—We were really very much pleased with the appearance of a new Uniform Company, which paraded in this place on Saturday last, the day of the Regimental parade. On inquiring we found that it was the Upper Sound Company, under the command of Capt. Hewlett. The Company numbers about fifty, and it is expectcd to increase. The dress is blue Roundabouts and white Pants, faced with scarlet. The appearance of the Company was very handsome and soldierly. We wish every Company in the county had the spirit to "go and do likewise."

THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR—THE GREAT FEDERAL BUGBEAR.

The Federal papers are constantly holding up to the view of their readers the enormous expenses of the present war, as well as the tremendous, crushing weight of public debt, which these expenses have already imposed, and which they are daily imposing upon the country: and all this for the purpose of exciting the prejudices of the people against those in whose hands the conduct of this war is placed under the constitution of the country. Now, in the first place, with a high-minded, patriotic people, this is not the point to be settled in determining whether the war ought to be prosecuted. We trust that our people have not yet become so mercenary as to calculate the dollars and cents which it will cost to vindicate the outraged honor of the Republic. We trust the day will be far distant when such a mean, degrading sentiment as this will find an abiding place in the breast of any American citizen. But has the war in reality, thus far been so expensive as the Federalists would have the good people to believe? We answer No; not half nor quarter. Why, we have seen Federal papers possessed of the brazon hardihood to say that the expenses of the war were over half a million of Dollars a day, when they knew their statements were false. We have also seen it stated that the war had already cost the country one hundred millions of Dollars! Equally false. What are the real facts, and what has the war thus far actually cost the country? These are the facts: when the present administration came into power on the 5th of March, 1845, the records of the Treasury Department shew that the United States' debt then amounted to $17,788,799 62. The same records exhibited on the first day of this month the debt of the U. States to be $45,122,423 93, which, it will be seen, is an increase of the public debt of $27,333,624 31. Well, now, the war has existed already over 18 months, and in that time the sum of twenty seven millions of dollars has been added to the debt of the country. These are the naked facts, and we defy our adversaries to deny or controvert them. What, then, has become of the enormous Federal Bugbear of an "enormous" national debt? During this time, too, the American Army has performed feats of daring, achieved victories, and made conquests, the lustre and brilliancy of which throw into the shade every and all other military operations which have yet been performed on this continent. If the sole result of this war was no other than the raising the military prowess and resources of this Republic in the eyes of the civilized world, the money which we have thus far expended, would be well laid out.—But when it is considered that this is a war to vindicate the honor of the country which had been grossly outraged—when we reflect that we must either have tamely submitted to insult and wrong from a foreign power—or else repelled and chastised that power—surely there is not a man in the country so devoid of patriotic feelings, as to stop and calculate the dollars and cents of the transaction.

MR. CLAY'S 7TH RESOLUTION.—Our neighbor, the Chronicle, we notice, endorses this no slavery resolution, and so does the Fayetteville Observer. Now it may be, that we are obtuse, or it may be, that we see it, as our Whig cotemporaries would say, with Loco Foco eyes; be this as it may, we have taken up the idea that that resolution is intended to meet the views of the Wilmot Proviso men of the North. Would either of those papers do us so great a favor as to let us know what the Whigs of North Carolina understand by it?—We notice, that so far as we have yet had an opportunity of judging, the Whig Southern papers pass over this resolution very lightly in their comments. Why was that resolution introduced and passed? And what does it really mean? Is Mr. Clay, if not in name, at any rate in fact, a Wilmot Proviso man?—Will our Whig friends inform us?

GOV. JOHNSON'S MESSAGE.—In the Charleston Courier of the 24th, we find Gov. Johnson's Message to the South Carolina Legislature. The Governor, in this document, does not say a word obout the Rail Road schemes projected in that State. He intimates that he will have occasion at a future day, to bring to the notice of the Legislature, the Rail Road schemes of the State.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.—The Federal party seem to think that the idea of fastening the responsibility of this Mexican war upon the Democratic party is one from which that party shrinks with fear. And there are some Democrats, too, it would seem, who are awfully afraid of this same responsibility. We are not one of them. We say and know, of course, that it is a war of the whole country—as well of the Whigs as of the Democrats—literally and technically speaking. But the Federal party seem particularly anxious to fix the responsibility of getting the country into this war upon the head of Democracy. Let them. We, for one, are perfectly willing to take and bear all the responsibility, if our fellow-citizens, the Whigs, will so have it. Let them call it a Democratic war, if they will. We say, as a Democrat, that we are perfectly willing to meet the "awful responsibility"—as they have it—now and in all time to come. Let the causes which produced this war be openly and fairly investigated; let the manner in which it has been conducted by the Democratic Administration, be fairly and searchingly examined; let the results thus far be weighed, and let the whole go before the American people, and we, for one, are perfectly willing that it shall be called a *Democratic war;* a war originated by the Democratic party—carried on by the Democratic party; and a war, as we honestly and candidly believe, to be ended in a glorious and advantageous manner by the Democratic party. Let it go to the country as a Democratic war in its beginning, middle and end, if the Federalists will so have it, and we are content to bear our small share of the "awful responsibility." The Democratic party, i. e., the Republican party, had to bear the responsibility of the war of 1812, and we do not see that they have suffered from the same. The Republican party had to bear the responsibility of the Louisiana purchase, and they glory in that responsibility. So it will be with the present war.

THE CLAY WHIG PLATFORM.—We do think that the Whig party is placed in about as awkward a predicament, just about this time, as it well could be. Daniel Webster, its great champion in the New England States, has "pronounced" his views with regard to the Mexican war. He goes for the withholding supplies of men and money—goes against the acquisition of any territory at all; but if territory is annexed, he is utterly and totally opposed to the introduction of slavery into any portion thereof. In a word, Mr. Webster goes it against the administration and the war as strong as it is possible for man to go. Again: Henry Clay, the great idol of the Whig party proper throughout the length and breadth of the United States, has also pronounced at Lexington, by introducing a series of resolutions, more ultra than the views of any, even the most rabid Whig, about whom we know anything. Mr. Clay goes for stopping the war at any rate, without indemnity of any kind, either for the past or the present. He is opposed to the acquisition of any Mexican territory, and also opposed, so we understand his 7th resolution, to the introduction of slavery into any territory which the United States may hereafter acquire in any quarter. Well, now, here's the difficulty with the Whig party. Can they think of adopting the views of Clay and Webster as their political creed in the coming campaign? We, for one, don't think that they can. No doubt the leaders of that party—the thorough-paced Federalists—would like to fight the battle under the Clay banner, but we are much mistaken if they are not too cunning and shrewd to attempt such a thing. They know full well that such doctrines as are put forth in the Lexington resolutions would be put down by an overwhelming majority of the American people. But what are they to do? How are they to manage with Mr. Clay's warm friends?—for warm friends he has, who will follow him, no matter what sentiments he may choose to advance. Can they, after following his lead during the last quarter of a century, now, in his old age, throw him and his opinions overboard? And if they do, what principles will they adopt? These are questions that are certainly difficult to answer. We do not even see how they can, with any shew of consistency, adopt or advocate any other tenets than those put forth by Mr. Clay. For they have been day by day, for the last 18 months, ringing the changes on the very same issues—some of them even going farther than Mr. Clay. Really, we think the chances for the Whig party being broken into pieces is almost certain. We should like to see them settle down upon some policy, so that we might know where to find them. We should like to know what the ideas, with regard to the Mexican war, of the Federalists of North Carolina are. Do they plant themselves upon the Clay platform? Will some of them answer us?

FEDERALIST VS. FEDERALIST.—The Federal presses very frequently point to the Democratic ranks, and hold up to the public gaze, any little dissensions which they may find existing in them. Frequently they head their articles sneeringly, "Lo, the harmonious Democracy." Well, now, we do admit, that occasionally a difference of opinion does exist in the ranks of our party; but is such not the case, even more frequently, with the Whigs themselves? We know it is. Just read the following from the New Orleans Bee, a thorough-paced Federal paper:

"We desire to put upon record, as the deliberate convictions of the Whig party in the entire South, our utter dissent from one of the positions assumed by Mr. Webster in his speech before the Massachusetts Whig Convention. That distinguished statesman declared that the Whig Congress should require of the President a distinct specification of the objects which he expects to attain by the further prosecution of the war, and that until the President should satisfactorily explain this matter, the Whigs should refuse appropriations for the levying and equipment of troops. No man whose patriotism is not totally annihilated by intense political and sectional prejudices, can, for an instant, endorse Mr. Webster's views. What! Withhold supplies until Mr. Polk furnishes full and satisfactory explanations of the conduct and final objects of the war! And suppose Mr. Polk did not choose to satisfy Congress? Would Mr. Webster have the National Legislature, because of the President's criminal silence, refuse a single dollar of supplies, leave our army in Mexico without reinforcements, to dwindle away by conflicts with the foe, or by assassinations or disease? Would not such a policy be inconceivably base in itself, and as a mere question of expediency, certain to consign its advocates to popular infamy and execration? No, No! Mr. Miller's method of restoring peace is the far more effectual, patriotic, and praiseworthy."

"Our first choice would be that Congress should direct an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of our troops from Mexican territory. In this there would be no sacrifice of honor—no hazard of National reputation."

We clip the above sentence from the leading editorial article in the last Chronicle. That article is devoted to the discussion of Mr. Clay's resolutions, and in the course of the Editor's remarks, the above, to us, we must confess, right bold and straightforward, language occurs. This, then, is the doctrine of the organ of Whiggery in this region of North Carolina. The American Congress, in May, 1845, more than a year and a *half* ago, declares that war does exist between the Republics of Mexico and the United States; solemnly announces this fact to the civilized world; and backs this announcement by placing at the disposal of the Executive of the Union, ten millions of money and fifty thousand troops, for the express and avowed purpose of prosecuting this war to an honorable termination. Again, the same Congress, during its last session—last winter—makes further provision for the vigorous prosecution of this same Mexican war, by authorizing a loan of twenty millions of dollars, and the raising of ten additional regiments of regular troops.—This money and these troops thus placed in the hands of the Executive have been applied, with what vigor and success the reader can judge, in the prosecution of this war during the past year and a half, without, it's true, as yet obtaining or producing peace. In the face of all this, the Chronicle's "first choice would be that Congress (the same American Congress by whose authority this same war was begun and has been carried on) should direct an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of our troops from Mexican territory." This is the honorable termination to which the Chronicle would like to see this war brought!—What a singular spectacle would we present to the world by pursuing this course! Does any man in his senses suppose that any respectable number of the people of the United States would go with the Chronicle in this "unconditional withdrawal of our troops from Mexican territory?" Why did Congress vote that war existed between the two countries at all? Why did Congress vote men and money to carry on this war, if we are now to withdraw our troops from Mexican territory without a peace of any sort? But surely it is unnecessary to waste words in discussing such a termination of the war as the Chronicle proposes.

"The reader will be attracted by the notice published in this paper, of Mr. Clay's Speech and Resolutions. The Speech we shall publish *entire*, whenever it reaches us."

The above, which we clip from the Raleigh Register of Saturday last, is all that paper says about Mr. Clay's resolutions and speech. This certainly is a somewhat cold notice from the Register, who, if we recollect rightly, in days of yore was the most enthusiastic admirer that Mr. Clay had in North Carolina.

A DEMOCRATIC VOICE FROM CONNECTICUT.—It will be recollected by our readers, that the Democrats of Connecticut and Massachusetts rejected the "Wilmot Proviso" in their respective State Conventions. The N. York Evening Post, the organ of the Herkimer Democrats of New York, asserted that the *people* of those States did not speak—that their feelings were not fairly represented in those Conventions. The Post declared that the resolutions against the extension of slavery in any new territory hereafter to be acquired, were procured to be rejected from improper influences. In reply to this, the Hartford (Conn.) Times, a leading Democratic paper of the State, holds the following language. Depend upon it, the Democracy—the noble-hearted Democracy of the North—will be *all* right on this vital question ere the lapse of six months:

"The Post is very rash, and entirely mistaken in the above assertions, so far as it relates to Connecticut. It conveys a very gross imputation upon the democracy of this State, and a very improper one if untrue. That journal ought not to hazard statements of this character in the absence of all proof. We know of no resolutions offered by any person at the late democratic convention of this State which were rejected; nor of any, the rejection of which was "procured by influences from without." It is a great calumny upon those who composed that convention to make any unsupported charges of this kind.

"With regard to the Wilmot proviso, we believe that the democracy of the State, independent of all "influences from without," are unwilling to aid in giving currency to a firebrand thrown into the Union from any source, which can only produce mischief and contention, and decide nothing. The great founders of this country entered into a deliberate compact and understanding, as a fundamental condition of the Union, that in its *federal capacity*, the government should never, directly or indirectly, meddle with the question of

THE PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, is the lion of the day with the "progressive" wing of the New York Democracy, and the talk is, that he is to be their candidate for the Presidency. "We go," said a thorough-paced member of this new order of democracy, "*for* freedom and free trade, and freedom's companion. We go for the North, since the South has made the question. We go *for* the North against the South. We go *for* David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, for President—the father of the Wilmot Proviso—the only supporter (in Congress) from Pennsylvania, of the Tariff of 1846—for David Wilmot, who is identified with the great and glorious Herkimer movement—David Wilmot, the manly representative of the progressive and fearless Democracy of the North."

Raleigh Register.

Does the Register know that on the question of slavery the whole whig party of the State of New York, and that wing of the Democratic party which got up, and figured in, the Herkimer convention, and which the Register calls "the progressive Democracy," are identified and pull cordially in the same traces? Does the Register know that the whig convention which met at Auburn, and nominated the State officers, adopted the Wilmot Proviso? That the *whole* of that party in the said State "*go for* the North against the South."

☞ The Union says that a late letter dated Oct. 27th, has been received from Gen. Scott, in which the General encloses two interesting reports from Col. Childs and Gen. Lane, and then adds:

"After establishing the new posts below, as indicated in my circular letter of instructions, (of Oct. 13) I hope to have the means of occupying Atlixco, some eighteen miles from Puebla, and Toluca, the state capital of Mexico, forty miles hence, and perhaps Orizaba; but probably shall not attempt any more distant expedition without further reinforcements, or until I shall have received the views of the department on the plans submitted in my report."

Com. Stockton.—This gentleman is now at his home in New Jersey, where he will remain until he is wanted as a witness in the Fremont trial—he has just arrived—overland—from California.

Reinforcements for Gen. Scott.—Ere long Gen. Scott will have under his command at least 25,000 troops. He has now with him about 9,000. Col. Childs has about 2,000; Maj. Lally 1500; Gen. Patterson 5,000, Gen. Lane 3,000; & Gen. Butler will, it is supposed, be able to leave Vera Cruz by the 1st of Dec., with 5,000 more; all for Gen. Scott's column.

Santa Anna.—This singular man, whose life has certainly been an extraordinary one, is once more rejected, denounced, and branded as a traitor, by his countrymen. It will be recollected that he, some time since, resigned his office of President of the "Mexican Republic," and now he is deprived of the command of the army by order of the Mexican Secretary of War. He is virtually under arrest, to answer the charges of cowardice and treason. We find in the late New Orleans papers his latest manifesto to the Mexican people, in which he repels the charges made against him. The document, like all that we have ever seen from his pen, is written with ingenuity and ability. The reader will be struck with the singular appeal which he makes in the following paragraph:—

"I conjure Generals Taylor and Scott, and every individual in their armies, to declare upon their honors whether the Mexican General, who has combatted against them in the north, and in the east, and even in the centre of the republic, until the 10th of the present month, has not fulfilled all his duties to his country."

☞ John Barfield, whose trial (for the murder of Mr. Flowers) was to take place last week in Cumberland, has moved it from that County to Johnston.

"I do not then, (he adds,) concur with you in approving the restoration of Pender and Singeltary—I believe they were justly dismissed. Indeed I do not perceive that they *deny* their guilt, their military fault. The General might have tried them by Court Martial and had them shot; but this would have been a measure of extreme severity. And as some example was necessary, absolutely necessary, what course was left but the disgrace of a dismission from a service which they had shown themselves, in temper and principle, unworthy of, and disqualified for."

The above is from the pen of a correspondent of the Observer, in whose judgment, &c., that paper has every confidence. We would like to ask this correspondent of the Observer whether Gen Wool can legally dismiss—dishonorably dismiss from the service, any commissioned officer by means of his simple fiat, without violating law? And if not, were Lieutenants Singeltary and Pender "justly" dismissed from the service? Would the Observer's correspondent like to see the principle established in the American Army, that a General could dismiss from the service any officer under him when he saw fit so to do?

Democratic Meeting in Lexington.—We notice from the Union of Monday night last, that a Democratic meeting was called upon the 15th inst., to be held on to-morrow. The object of the meeting is to express the views of the Democratic party of Kentucky, upon the resolutions and speech of Mr. Clay, delivered there on the 13th inst. Robert N. Wickliffe, Esq., will, on that occasion, introduce a series of resolutions, and also address his fellow-citizens. The speech and resolutions are intended as a reply to Mr. Clay.

The Son of an Emperor our Prisoner.—Major Augustin Iturbide, who has arrived at New Orleans as a prisoner of war, is the son of Iturbide, once Emperor of Mexico. The young Iturbide was educated at St. Mary's College, near Baltimore. He is said to be a gallant soldier.

New York.—We learn from the Union's New York correspondent, who writes under date of the 21st inst., that the Democratic members of the Legislature have had a caucus, and with a great deal of harmony determined to hold a Convention on the 16th of next February, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the National Convention. This move, it is supposed, will restore harmony to the party in that great State.

☞ The Governor of South Carolina has invited Gen. Shields to visit Columbia whilst passing through the State.

Fire in Charleston—1500 Bales of Cotton Burnt.—From the Charleston Courier of Wednesday morning, we learn that on the morning previous, a fire occurred in that city, which, in its ravages, destroyed several buildings, together with about 1500 bales of Cotton. The fire was not entirely extinguished at our last accounts

Military Contributions.—In the Union of Saturday last, we find an order of the President directing that the duties levied by the Mexican Government on exports before the war, shall now be levied and collected at the ports of exportation by the American officers who, since March last, have been collecting the duties upon imports. The plan of our government, we gather from these two orders, is to collect and appropriate the whole revenues of the Mexican Republic, so far as the same can be done, and apply the receipts towards defraying the expenses of the war.—This is exactly right, according to our ideas. Those who dance must expect to pay the fiddler.

Greenville and Columbia Rail Road.—We regret to perceive from the proceedings of the Convention of Stockholders of this Company, held at Newberry Court House on last week, and published in the Charleston Courier, that there was such variance of opinion about the location of the route as to produce the withdrawal of a large number of the Stockholders from the Convention, headed by six Directors and the President, Judge O'Neal. We fear that this project runs the risk of turning out a total abortion, if some means are not adopted to restore unanimity of feeling and opinion.

Henry Clay in the Field.—The Atalanta (Ga.) Miscellany and Whig, of Monday last, has the name of Henry Clay flying at the head of its columns, for President, and the name of John McLean for Vice President.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

We commend to the careful perusal of the reader the following pointed and able communication, which we find in the Union of Saturday. The subject is one which, at this peculiar crisis, is of the deepest importance—a subject about which every man should thoroughly inform himself:—

Mr. Clay and the War.—Like Mr. Clay, I am in the decline of life, and hold no office in the government. *Unlike* Mr. Clay, no visions of office flit before my imagination. I expect none—hope for none—want none.

I am disappointed in the positions taken by that gentleman in relation to the Mexican war. I thought him patriotic; and when it was announced that the "Farmer of Ashland"—the "greatest living statesman of the age"—was about to come from retirement and give counsel to his countrymen, I did expect a display of lofty patriotism, as well as eloquence—something in rebuke of the spirit which sacrifices country to party—something of which the true American, whig or democrat, might be justly proud. Alas! how different is the result!

Let us consider how Mr. Clay proposes to put an end to the war:

"Mr. Clay said, *he was opposed entirely to annexing Mexican territory;* one half the millions we had already, we did not want." "He spoke of *the absurdity of asking indemnity for our losses of a people who had nothing to pay.*" "Mr. Clay avowed himself strongly opposed to the extension of slavery—deplored its existence—but remarked it was an unavoidable evil. *He considered the refusal to accept new territory as the best means of averting the difficulties that surrounded this important and delicate subject.*"

These passages are extracts from the account of Mr. Clay's speech given by his friends. The resolutions offered by him declare that "we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own labors, language, cherished religion, and *territory;*" and that "*we have no desire for the dismemberment of the republic of Mexico, but only the just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.*"

Now, what is to be the result of Mr. Clay's plan, if adopted?

We are not to demand indemnity for our plundered citizens, because the robbers are not able to pay it.

We are not to take any of their land, because we have more than enough already, and may quarrel about it when we get it!

What then? Nothing is left but to retreat within our own limits, *amidst the triumphant shouts of the Mexicans, and the derision of the civilized world!* "Ah," the Mexican chiefs may well say, "our *perseverance* has conquered you; *we know how to deal with you hereafter;* we will plunder and murder your citizens as we list, and you will not ask us for indemnity, because we are poor; nor take any of our territory, because you do not want it; and if, perchance, having a favorable opportunity, we murder your officers and attack your troops, and your government blockade our ports, defeat our armies, and take our capital, we have only to persevere *until one of your statesmen rides into the presidency upon an anti-war hobby, when you will surrender all you have won,* and be glad to forgive us for the robberies we have committed."

Mr. Clay virtually says "we are a brave nation, and *can afford to let cowards butcher us with impunity;* we are a rich nation, and *can afford to let robbers seize and retain our property without indemnity.*"

Worse than in vain will be the blood shed at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and the city of Mexico, if this policy shall prevail. The spirits of the gallant dead will haunt the recreant statesmen of their dishonored country, if they shall give up the contest without a treaty securing indemnity for the past. It would establish a new Algiers upon our borders; it would encourage continual outrage, plunder, and war; and, in the end, our country would be obliged to fight over again the glorious battles of the existing war, under more adverse circumstances, again watering the fields and mountains of Mexico with much of our noblest blood.

I am as much opposed to the "annexation of Mexico" as Mr. Clay, and *more* the enemy of slavery. As to territory, I want Upper California for its ports, and the readiest approaches to it from Missouri by land. I know that no black slave will ever set his foot in that region, whether prohibited or not; and that our people and their institutions will soon set free the *white* slaves which there exist under the name of peons. *But I throw behind me all such questions, when the present honor and future security of my country are at stake.* "Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof." If we retreat from Mexico without indemnity, *we are a disgraced nation.* Thenceforward we may expect the "kicks and cuffs," the pocket-pickings and stabs of every upstart power on earth. The whole world will ask, in wonder, why we ever crossed the Rio Grande—why Mr. Clay sent his son to die at Buena Vista—and why the old man himself felt as if he would like to "slay a Mexican?" It is *we*, and not our adversary, who will cry "*enough;*" we, and not Mexico, will be the party *whipped;* her braggadocio generals and vain people will justly claim the victory, and the world will accord it to them. More insolent than ever, perchance with a monarch at their head, sustained by European alliances, they will consolidate their power, strengthen their defences, replenish their stores, and then force us to fight over again all our glorious battles, and pour forth increased torrents of blood "to conquer a permanent peace."

Away with all the factious and irrelevant issues about slavery and all that, *until the honor of our country be vindicated, and its future peace be secured on a firm basis.* Then, if there be occasion, it will be soon enough to quarrel among ourselves. If the American people feel as I do, *they will put down,* WITH A STRONG HAND, President-makers and candidates for the Presidency, whig or democrat, in the north or in the south, who, for purposes of self-aggrandizement, unworthy revenge, or unholy ambition, would distract and disgrace their country, extinguish its glories, now so unrivalled, exchange the admiration of the world for its derision and contempt, and, in a dastardly retreat from a contest almost ended, lay the foundation for future outrages and wars without end.

AN OLD MAN.

The Late Foreign News.—The N. York Herald, in its article upon the intelligence received by the *Acadia*, has the following remarks:

"The news from England is highly important—as much so as any we have received since the commencement of the revulsion in that country.

"We have, as yet, in another column, only a synopsis of the intelligence, which we received through the telegraph. The details will be received to-day, and we shall publish them to-morrow. The leading facts in to-day's paper give us a melancholy idea of the progress of the commercial crisis in England. Cotton has fallen. Corn has advanced. The Bank of England has afforded assistance under the advice of government, but the revulsion still continues. Above all, the state of things is so melancholy and dark, that Parliament has to meet on the eighteenth of this month, being two or three months earlier than the usual time of meeting.

"The fall of cotton is equal to about a cent per pound. This has been produced as much by depression and the stopping of the working of the mills, as by the increase of the crop in this country. The amount that will be yielded to the South will be as much as heretofore, in consequence of the increase of the crop; but the depression in the commercial and manufacturing circles will lead to other difficulties hereafter. The cessation of working the mills is a very gloomy indication of affairs there."

☞ We find the following table in the New York Commercial Shipping List, and think that it will be interesting and useful too, to our people, in understanding the quotations of the foreign markets:—

Statement showing the net proceeds to the seller in the United States, after paying all ordinary and necessary expenses, of Upland Cotton, founded on actual sales in Liverpool, and on a computation of a half-penny sterling per pound freights, and nine per cent. premium on the exchange—insurance at peace rates.

3 pence nets, cents	4½	8 pence nets, cents	13½
3½	" "	5½	8½	" "	14⅛
4	" "	6½	9	" "	15
4½	" "	7⅛	9½	" "	15⅝
5	" "	8	10	" "	16⅝
5½	" "	8⅞	10½	" "	16⅞
6	" "	9⅝	11	" "	17⅝
6½	" "	9⅞	11½	" "	19⅝
7	" "	11½	12	" "	20⅝
7½	" "	12⅜	12½	" "	21⅞

☞ Few of our friends in the country are aware of the risks and hazards to which those who traverse the trackless wastes of the ocean are daily and hourly exposed. The following account will, we think, give them a pretty vivid idea of the perils to which the mariner is exposed:—

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, 19th inst.

A HORRIBLE STORY OF SHIPWRECK.

A day or two ago we published under our marine head a deplorable account of a shipwreck, given by survivors from the wreck of schooner Caroline, Capt. Wm. Smith, bound from Savannah for Bath. Capt. Smith arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and furnished the following to the editors of the Traveller:—

Captain Smith states that he left Tybee Light, mouth of the Savannah River, October 24th. On the 26th, took a heavy gale of wind from N. E. and sprung aleak, in lat. 32 43, long. 77. Laid to all that day. At 7 P. M. was thrown on her beam ends, but on cutting away the weather lanyards she righted.

On the 31st, spoke barque Isaac Mead, Brown, from Savannah for New York; the barque laid by us from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M., but a tremendous sea prevented them from rendering us any assistance Our provisions and water were all stored in the trunk cabin on deck, save one barrel of water in the run. By the disaster, both provisions and water were carried overboard, save that below, which it was impossible to get at. Thus we were without food or drink.

Our only shelter was one berth, which remained of the cabin on deck, the hold being full of water. Three days after, Henry Hughes, one of the crew, went on deck, and was never seen afterwards; he was probably washed overboard.

On the 3d inst., we caught water enough from rain to last twenty-four hours. From that time to the 10th, we were totally without water or food, and began to feel as if death was very near us. The gale had lasted 8 days. We had nothing to eat for ten, or to drink for six days. We then began to discuss the question of drawing lots to see who should suffer death to save the lives of the others.

It was agreed that we should use sticks.—We drew, and it fell to the lot of an Irishman named Charles Brown, who had S. D. marked on his arm. He was a large athletic man, weighing about 175 or 180, had shipped at Savannah, and was unknown to the rest of the crew.

He alone was armed with a sheath knife, which he drew, and declared he would plunge into the heart of the first one who approached to carry out the fatal chance. Upon this the captain retired to the cabin, saying he would have nothing more to do with the affair, thinking that they were all near their end.

At this moment a boy named Hughie Rose, of Bangor, Wales, aged 19, spoke up and said that the youngest should die first; this free will offering was about to be accepted by Brown, as the captain, with the boy, went into the cabin. Captain Smith states that as he threw himself upon the berth his eye was attracted to a handle sticking up near, which he thought belonged to an adze. He told the boy to fetch it, and it proved to be an adze.

Thinking that something wrong was about to be enacted on deck, he followed the boy when he returned, and saw the boy seized round the waist by the now desperate Brown, with the intention of making him the victim. At this moment the captain states that he felt gifted with extraordinary strength, stepped forward and drove the adze twice into the head of Brown, and he fell dead upon the deck.

It is supposed by Captain Smith, from the fact that S. D. was marked upon the arm of Brown, that he shipped under a feigned name. He was about 35 years old.

After he was dead, the Captain bled and dressed him. His flesh was partly cut into thin strips and laid upon the deck to dry. But the crew did not hunger for food, water being their chief desire. His blood was used for drink until the morning that they were taken off, when about a pint remained, which had turned black.

On the morning of the 13th, early, three vessels hove in sight, one of which, the brig Tampico, Capt. Brown, bound from New Haven for the West Indies, took off the three survivors, viz: Wm. Smith, of Biddeford, Me., the captain, Horace Smith, of do., the mate, Hughie Rose, of Bangor, the boy preserved from death by the action of the Captain. The two former were transferred to the Br. Schr. Splendid, and arrived at Philadelphia, as stated in the other article.

The boy was retained on board the Tampico, the captain promising to take care of him. Capt. Smith states that if Brown had submitted quietly to his fate, they would not have had the heart to have killed him; but he did not think it right that the boy, after running one chance for his life, could after all become the victim, and he appears to think that he was suddenly gifted with strength to save him.

An idea may be formed of the nearness of death to this unfortunate crew from the fact that the captain's feet and nails both turned black, and his nails have not as yet obtained their natural color. The blood of Brown probably saved their lives, as they subsisted on it two whole days.

The Caroline is a total loss. She is insured at the Neptune office in this city, for $5,000.

We Spit upon the English Charity.—Cordially, eagerly, thankfully, we agree with the English Times in this one respect—there ought to be no alms for Ireland. It is an imprudent proposal and ought to be rejected with scorn and contumely. We are sick of this eternal begging. If but one voice in Ireland should be raised against it, that voice shall be ours. To-morrow, to-morrow, over broad England, Scotland and Wales, the people who devour our substance from year to year, are to offer up their canting thanksgivings for our "abundant harvests," and to fling us certain crumbs and crusts of it for charity. Now, if we may be supposed, in any degree, to speak for our countrymen, we put up our petition thus:—Keep your alms, ye canting robbers—button your pockets upon the Irish plunder that is in them—and let the begging-box pass on. Neither as loans nor as alms will we take that which is our own. We spit upon the benevolence that robs us of a pound and flings back a penny in charity. Contribute now if you will—these will be your thanks!

Dublin Nation.

Threaded Bank Notes.—Messrs. Crane & Co., of Dalton, Massachusetts, manufacturers of bank note paper, have invented a very simple and efficient method of preserving the denomination of a bill from alteration. Threads of silk or cotton are arranged in parallel lines, lengthwise with the note, and embodied in the substance of the paper during its manufacture. A one dollar bill has one thread, and one is added for each denomination up to five dollars, then a ten dollar bill has six threads, another is added for twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand; the last having eleven threads. It must be very difficult, if not impossible, to insert another thread after the note is finished, and as the threads marks its value as distinctly as the figures, the chances of a successful alteration are at least greatly diminished. The Mechanics' Banking Association of this city, and several of the banks in this State and at the East, have ordered the threaded paper, and it will probably come into general use.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The Attack upon Senator Hannegan.—The National Intelligencer and Union both represent that Senator Hannegan is free of all blame in the difficulty between himself and a Mr. McDonald, lately, in Indiana. It is not only clearly proved that the Senator had no part in the assault upon McDonald by a party a year ago, which was made the pretext of the late attack, but it is established that Mr. Hannegan on the occasion acted as peace-maker, and probably was the means of saving McDonald's life.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Clarendon Horse Guards.—On the 29th of October, the Clarendon Horse Guards held their regular parade.—Orderly Sergeant Junius Davis handed in his resignation, which was unanimously received by the troop The troop, through Capt. Howard, presented their thanks unanimously to Sergeant Davis, for his officer-like conduct in the management of the affairs of the troop, and he was enrolled on the list as an honorary member.

The officers now consist of W. C. Howard, Captain; C. H. Dudley, 1st Lieut.; James Thompson, 2d Lieut.; John Cowan, Cornet; E. D. Hall, 1st, Richard Grant, 2d, Jona McFarlin, 3d, and James G. Green, 4th Sergeants.

We are happy to state that the prospects of the Company are very flattering, and that the expectations of its friends will be realized, in finding this troop a credit to the military organization of the town and county. Five new members will be added to-day.

Wilmington Commercial, 20th inst.

The Remains of Capt. Walker, and his Slave, David.—A letter from Vera Cruz to the New Orleans Delta, dated Nov. 5, states that the remains of Capt. Walker, and his faithful servant, David, were in the castle of Perote, having been brought from Huamantlua by order of Col. Wynkoop, and that they will be forwarded to the United States by a large train which is shortly expected from Mexico His faithful servant was killed a few moments after his master breathed his last, in a successful effort to save the life Surgeon Lamar, receiving in his own breast a lance aimed at the life of his master's friend.—*Baltimore Sun.*

☞ The Union understands from the best authority that the treasury notes of the United States are 8 per cent. *advance* in the city of Mexico. This state of things is most fortunately calculated to benefit our schemes of finance. It will contribute to enable us to pay our expenses in that country upon more advantageous terms.

Gen. Wade, of Ohio, has offered to the War Department, to raise a brigade, arm, equip and transport it to the seat of war at his own expense; the cost thereof to be met hereafter by the Government.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

Later from Santa Fe—*Indians and Mexicans threatening Taos—Inhabitants asking for Protection.*—The Philadelphia papers contain a despatch giving advices from Santa Fe to the 17th of September. The troops were all in excellent health, the city in quietness and peace, and business unusually brisk. At a fandango, a Mr. Bolt had been shot dead by a volunteer.

The Indians and disaffected Mexicans were threatening more trouble in the vicinity of Taos, and the inhabitants had requested the presence of more troops for their protection, and a force had been ordered thither from the south.

Captain McIntyre leads the advance guard of the column in New Mexico, and is well provisioned and prepared for effective service. The Eastern battalion is also well disciplined.

Verbal reports represent that there were no troops either at Chihuahua or El Passo, but this was not entirely credited.

The Apachas Indians were murdering individuals and surprising small parties of emigrants and plundering them, whenever an opportunity occurred. —*Balt. Clipper.*

A Pumpkin.—Col. E. D. Austin, of this county, raised a pumpkin this season, which weighed *one hundred pounds.* Has any person raised a larger one?—*Salisbury Watch'n.*

Western Pork Trade.—The Ohio Cultivator publishes a table, compiled from the Assessor's return to the Auditor of State, by which it appears that the whole number of hogs in the State of Ohio last year was 1,405,621.

Full returns have not been received this year, but 61 counties, which last year had only 1,097,864, now have 1,372,113, and a proportionate increase throughout the State, would make the whole number for the present year 1,755,000, about 25 per cent. more than last year. The numbers above do not include pigs under six months on the 1st of June last. This table proves clearly that the number of hogs in Ohio this year is vastly larger than last year.

Inflammation, Sore Throat or Quinsy, is an acute and sometimes highly dangerous complaint, and should be attended to in the early stage of the malady, as the slightest delay is often attended with serious consequences. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills of the North American College of Health, are the best medicine in the world for the cure of an inflammatory sore throat, because they not only purge from the body those humors which are the cause of every description of inflammation and swelling, but they suit all ages and may be *administered without a moment's delay.* For a grown person from four to eight of said Indian Vegetable Pills should be taken night and morning, until the urgent symptoms have abated, after which three or four pills taken once in twenty-four hours will in a short time make a perfect cure.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine.—The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. Principal Office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

For sale in Wilmington, N C, by George R. French and Jas. W. Johnson.

Let Facts Speak for themselves.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle,—Dear sir: I am happy to sign my name to the following certificate, hoping that others may receive benefit from the same invaluable medicine:

Oxford, Oxford Co., Me., Nov. 12, 1845.

This is to certify that in August of this present year, I was taken bleeding at the lungs, and had in all seventeen different spells, bleeding on an average from half a glass to half a pint at a time. I applied to one of the most skilful physicians in the county, and received but partial relief during his attendance. I was all this time suffering with a severe cough, spitting blood, &c. I tried various remedies, but all without success, until, by the advice of my friends, I tried Dr. *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,* and to my great relief, in three days' time, my cough was so loosened, that I raised with perfect ease, the pain and soreness having been entirely removed from my stomach and lungs. I am now taking my second bottle, and my health is rapidly improving. I have since ridden thirty-five miles with very little inconvenience. Signed,

Zebulon Chadbourne, jr., Oxford, Me.

None genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

Sand's Sarsaparilla. The following letter, received from Capt. Garrow, a gentleman well known and of the highest respectability, residing in Mobile, shows conclusively the value and efficacy of Sand's Sarsaparilla in cases of chronic rheumatism:

Mobile, Ala., July 3d, 1847.

Messrs. Sands—Gents:—I was afflicted for more than ten years with rheumatism, and it is with pleasure I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you the salutary effect your Sarsaparilla had on me. In January, 1842, I purchased of your agents, Messrs. Mosely & Tucker, five bottles, which I took agreeably to the printed directions, which removed the complaint, and I have now every reason to believe my health is permanently recovered. Yours, very respectfully,

S. H. GARROW.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

MARRIED.

In Newbern, N. C., *last evening,* Mr. Robert J. Hunter, of Duplin county, to Miss Sarah J., only daughter of the late William Dunn, esq.

In Carteret county, on the 10th inst., by Rev. John Jones, Mr. Joseph Perry, to Miss Abigail Bell, daughter of David Bell, Esq.

Near Fayetteville, on the 11th inst., Dr. S. S. Gilchrist, to Miss Catharine McPherson, daughter of the late John McPherson.

At White Plains, Wake county, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Thos. Meredith, Daniel W. Courts, Esq., of Rockingham, (formerly Public Treasurer) to Miss Martha Jones, daughter of the late Nathaniel Jones, of White Plains.

Near Fayetteville, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. John Wesley Pearce, to Miss Laura, daughter of Mr. James Martine. Also, on same day, by Rev. Mr. Connor, Mr. Jerome Bonaparte Russell, of Randolph county, to Miss Martha Jane, daughter of the late Charles Erambert, formerly of Richmond, Va.

DIED.

At South Washington, in this county, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Margaret Brightman, aged 83.

In Orange county, on the 31st ult., Mr. Allen Edwards, sen., in the 91st year of his age.

In Cabarrus county, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Catharine Barringer, relict of Paul Barringer, Esq., dec'd, at the advanced age of 92.

In Fayetteville, on the 16th inst., Mr. Benjamin E. Burwell, in the 68th year of his age, a native of New York.

COMMERCIAL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 20—Our market still inactive; but a good rain and cold weather have increased the prospect of brisker times. Provisions are bringing excellent prices. The prices current have not materially changed.—*N. Carolinian.*

Charleston, Nov. 20—Cotton 5 to 7¾ cents; Rice $3¼ to $3¾; Rough 70 to 87c; Corn 65 to 75; Bacon, hams 8 to 12½c, sides 8 to 8½, shoulders 7 to 8, all kinds dull; Lard 11 to 12½c, dull. Coffee, sales at Auction of Rio at 8c, Laguyra at 7¼. Sack salt $1 12½ to $1 20.

New York, Nov. 20.—Naval Stores—There is no wholesale demand for any of the articles under this head, and consequently, sales to any considerable extent, must be in a measure forced, in which case low prices have to be accepted. Several hundred barrels Spirits Turpentine have changed hands, mostly for manufacturing, at 38 cents, which is a large reduction, while in small lots as wanted, about previous prices are demanded, with very limited sales. Some small lots of Tar and Rosin have been sold within our range. The steamer's news is now anxiously looked for, and some holders of Turpentine and Spirits Turpentine prefer to wait for its reception, rather than operate in the present unsettled state of things.

November 22.

The steamer's news has unsettled the market. Genesee Flour is held at $6 25, but no sales.—Nothing doing in Cotton.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—The Grain market is at a stand. Pennsylvania brands Flour, is held at $6,25, without sales.

Baltimore, Nov. 22.—Sales of Howard Street Flour at $5,87 1-2. Sales of prime wheat at 130 cents per bushel.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 18. Brig Sylvia, Patten, Guadaloupe, to E Dickinson.

21. Schr. A J DeRosset, Brewster, New York, to R W Brown.

Schr. Eveline, Brewer, Fair Haven, Mass., to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

22. Br. Brig Eliza Helen, Clements, Jamaica, to Geo W Davis.

Brig Milton, York, Havana, to Harriss & Russell.

Brig Leonora, Mandreul, New York, to do.

Brig Harriet, Brown, Turks Island, to Geo W Davis.

Schr. A F Thorn, Sandford, N York, to R W Brown.

Schr. Thorn, Wainwright, N Y, to W O Jeffreys.

Sloop Gleaner, Uptegrove, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

23. Bark Dudley, Fulton, Guadaloupe, to E Dickinson.

Brig Attakapas, Wade, Thomaston, Me, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Brig Juniate, Morton, Boston, to master.

Brig Rowland, Coombs, Guadaloupe, to E Dickinson.

Schr. Alaric, Prosser, N Y, to R W Brown.

Brig Mary Pamell, Doughty, Martinique, to E. Dickinson.

24—Brig Gardner H. Wright, Whitaker, from Cardenas de Cuba, to Harriss & Russell. Left at Cardenas on the 14th, Brig Eliza, Brazier, 13 days from Portland, just arrived; Brig Potomac, Smith, for Portland in 8 days; Brig G W. Knight, Monroe, discharging; Brig Ann Maria, Smith, sailed 12th for Boston; Schr. Bowditch, Jackson, waiting orders; Schr. Henry Atkins, Dundel, from Bangor, discharging; Schr. Petril, Chandler, waiting cargo.

Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to John Banks.

CLEARED.

Nov. 18. Brig George Shattuck, Bragden, Curacoa, by Geo. W Davis

Brig Wm T Dugan, Kelly, Phila., by Geo W Davis.

Brig Zebra, Drinkwater, Porto Rico, by E Dickinson.

Brig Wolcott, Northam, St. Jago de Cuba, by A Martin.

Schr. Warrington, Wooster, New Bedford, by Harriss & Russell.

Schr. John Castner, Somers, Philadelphia, by E J Lutterloh & Co.

22. Schr. E S Powell, Powell, N York, by G W Davis.

Schr. Iowa, Hyler, Matanzas, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

23. Bark Isnardon, Moulton, Guadaloupe, by E Dickinson.

Brig Confidence, Messer, Havana, by J Hathaway & Son.

24. Brig Maria, Ingraham, Havana, by J Hathaway & Son.

Schr. R W Brown, Francis, N York, by R W Brown.

Schr. L F Smith, Youngs, New York, by R W Brown.

Brig Levant, Jelleson, Matanzas, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Barque Rio, Cotterell, Antigua, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Nov. 25—Brig Susan & Abigal, Beardsley, Barbadoes, by G W Davis

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	9 12½	a	9 13
Middlings,	10	a	10½
Shoulders,	8½	a	9
Hog round,	10	a	10½
Western,	7	a	8½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,		a	
BEESWAX—Per pound.	22	a	25
BUTTER—Per pound,	18	a	22
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	13 00	a	14 —
Do Prime,	9 00	a	12 00
CORN—Per bushel,	60	a	65
Meal,	75	a	
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	8	a	8½
St. Domingo,	7	a	8
Laguyra,	8½	a	—
Cuba,	7½	a	8
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound.	11	a	18
Sperm,	33	a	36
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 00	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	5 50	a	6 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	65	a	85
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	12	a	12½
Western,		a	
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel		a	70
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,		a	
Wide, do.		a	
Scantling,		a	
Timber, Mill,	5 00	a	7 50
Shipping Timber,		a	
MOLASSES—West Indies,	25	a	27
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	13 —	a	14 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	—
NAILS—Per pound,	14	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 06	a	
Virgin Dip,	2 00	a	
Hard—	1 00		
Tar,	1 75	a	
Pitch,	90	a	95
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	
No. 2,	50	a	—
No. 3,	20	a	22
Spirits Turpentine,	33	a	
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 14
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	1 15	a	1 20
Black Eye,	75	a	80
Cow,	75	a	80
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	16 50	a	17 00
Prime,	14 50	a	15 00
Fresh,	0 —	a	0 —
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	4 00	a	4 50
Rough—Per bushel,		a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,		a	
Liverpool—sack,	1 45	a	1 50
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	2 25	a	2 50
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	33	a	34
Gin,	35	a	37½
Whiskey,	30	a	32
Apple Brandy,	40	a	42
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	12 —	a	16 —
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	— —	a	—
Dressed,	13 00	a	
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans, none.		a	
Porto Rico,	7½	a	9
St. Croix,	8½	a	9½
Loaf,	11	a	13
TALLOW—Per pound,	8	a	10
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,	—	a	3 00
Malaga,	—	a	—

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	20	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	1 00	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$4 50	a	—
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	25	a	
Spirits

CARRIAGES &c.

Market Street, about 300 yards above the

Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, CHARIOTEES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WAGONS, &c.

All orders in the above line will be thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He also has on hand and continues to manufacture,

Harness, of every description; Saddles,; Bridles; Trunks, &c.

ISAAC WELLS.

Nov. 12, 1847

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY Merchants.

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS are receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of Drugs, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Acet Plumbi, Hydr. Pill. Hydr. Bi-Chlor., Hydr. Chlor, Hydr. Chlor Mit., Pulv. Ipecac, Pulv. Jalap, Pulv. Rhei, Pulv. Opii, Pulv. Ip et Opii, Pulvis Antimonialis, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Opodeldoc, Essence Peppermint, Cinnamon, Lemon, &c., Paregoric, Laudanum, in ounce vials, Extract Co'oc Comp, Ext. Jalap, Ext. Rhei, Ext. Stramonium, Ext. Quassia, Confect. Opii, Confect. Senna, Sulph. Quinine, Act. and Sulph. Morphine, Strychnine, Valerianate of Zinc, Veratrine, Piperine, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Salacine, Denarcotized Opium, Ward's Paste, Argenti. Cyanuretum, Digitalis, Digitalin, Cannabar, Indica, Polassii, Ferrocyanuretum, White Lead, Linseed and Train Oil, Spanish Brown, Venitian Red, Chrome Green and Yellow, Chrome Green in Oil, Whiting, Glass, Putty, Black Lead, Paint Brushes, &c. &c., which we offer very low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail, on Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors north of Messrs. Polley and Hart's.

November 10, 1847.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL Term of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of Causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*
Per L. H. MARSTELLER, *Dep'ty Clerk.*
Nov 12, 1847—[9-11t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that State's Day, for the trial of ordinary Misdemeanors in the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, has been changed from Thursday to Monday. Parties and witnesses interested will please take due notice thereof. By order.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*
Per L. H. MARSTELLER, *Dep'ty Clerk.*
Nov 12, 1847—[9-11t

BOARDING AND LODGING.

First door West of the Post-office,

MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened that large and commodious brick building on Market street, next door to the Post-office, as a BOARDING HOUSE, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His terms will be moderate, and his table as good as the Market will afford. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, returns his thanks to those who patronized him at his former stand, and would respectfully solicit from them a continuance of their custom at his new establishment, on Market-street.

Nov. 12. [9-6m] PETER SMITH.

A YOUNG LADY, qualified to teach Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Elementary English branches, is desirous of procuring a situation in some family or Academy. The latter preferred.

References given if required.

Address A. B. C., Waynesborough, N. C.
November 12, 1847. [9-4t]

Carriage Manufactory.

THE subscriber having established himself near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery in this town, for the purpose of carrying on the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

☞Particular attention paid to repairing riding vehicles of every description.

GEORGE BROWN.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct 29, 1847—[7-12m

JUST RECEIVED,

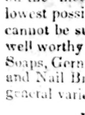
Per Schrs. Wilmington, Carolina, and Athalia,

PILOT and Navy Bread;
Soda and Wine Biscuit;
Water and Sugar Crackers;
Fresh Pickled Salmon;
Cuba Sugar and Laguyra Coffee;
50 Reams Wrapping Paper;
20 Boxes Raisins, (fresh);
10 do. Herrings, do.;
10 Bbls. and Half Bbls. new Flour;
Which will be sold cheap.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
Nov. 5th, 1847.

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, &c.



THE subscriber has returned from the North with a well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c., which he offers to sell on the most accommodating terms, and at the lowest possible prices. His stock of Drugs, &c., cannot be surpassed. His stock of Perfumery is well worthy a call, consisting of fancy and plain Soaps, German and French Colognes, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Combs, Shaving Soaps, and a general variety of articles in the line.

PATENT MEDICINES.

His stock embraces all the leading Patent Medicines of the day. Wright's Indian Vegetable, Moffatt's, Peter's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, and Leidy's Pills, and a full supply of Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla. Swayne's Syrup, and Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. As almost every Patent Medicine is counterfeited, the public ought to be careful how they purchase. He therefore guarantees the sum of $50,00 to any person who can prove his having a counterfeit Patent Medicine in his posession.

HE HAS FOR PAINTER'S USE,

Brushes of every size; also, Blenders, Grainers, Pencilling and Marking Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, and Camels Hair Pencils.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

A constant supply of the far-famed Landreth's Garden Seeds will be kept during the season. Those who want a good vegetable garden had better plant Landreth's seeds. Country merchants supplied on liberal terms. Thankful for past patronage, I beg to assure the public that every exertion will be made to give full satisfaction at the Old Stand Drug Store, corner Front and Market street.

WM. SHAW.
Nov 12, 1847

SALT—2,000 Bushels Salt, for sale by
[Nov. 5.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

10 BALES Little River cotton yarn,
3 " " " Osnaburgs.
A supply of the above articles will always be found on hand at
Nov 12, McKELLER & McRAE'S.

FISH ROE.—200 dozen Fish Roe, for sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

"GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS."

NORDREY would announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has received his supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. His assortment is complete. Some of my neighbors pretend to sell at New York and Philadelphia prices; I will pledge myself to sell at the lowest Wilmington prices, leaving it with the community to say who sells the cheapest. [October 13, 1847. 5-tf

Saddlery, Harness, &c.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO.—Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

Oct 22, 1847. [n1] G. C. H.

Paint will make Old Houses look New.

W. & J. BLANEY

CAN execute all kinds of House and Ship Painting, Gilding and Glazing, Wall Painting, and imitations of Wood and Marble, in a superior style to any one in the town of Wilmington. Their shop is on Front street, opposite the Chronicle Printing Office.

ALSO TO RENT—The store at present occupied by John J. Conoley.

Sept 17, 1547—[1-3m

NOTICE.

THE following Resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company on the 9th instant, and ordered to be printed—viz:

"*Resolved*, That the usefulness and efficiency of our Machine-Shops require that the operations in them be confined to the Company's work alone—and that notice be given to the public that no Jobs will be received into the Shops after the 1st January next."

JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*
October 22, 1847.—[6tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving south, offers for sale his plantation on which he resides, containing 360 Acres, lying in the fork of Neuse and Little Rivers, two miles from Waynesboro'. Those who wish a bargain, are requested to call soon and examine the premises, as it is not often that an opportunity for the purchase of property of like value and location is offered.

F. H. HOOKS.
Waynesboro', Oct. 11th, 1847.—[5-t1stJ

New Firm.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of transacting a general DRY GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERY business, under the firm of PERRIN & HARTSFIELD

H. R. PERRIN,
A. A. HARTSFIELD.

Wilmington, N. C
October 15, 1847 } 5

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.
Sept 17, 1847 1-3m

LATEST NEWS From the Seat of War!

WE have now those comfortable Gum elastic Cloaks, Coats and Pants; those who are exposed to the Rain would do well to call son, as they sell very fast.

S. & D. TELLER.
Oct. 1, 1847—[3-tf

Classical and Mathematical Teacher.

A GRADUATE of a European College, who has taught several years in this country, wishes a situation as Teacher in a Classical School, or in a private family. He is competent to teach the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and Italian languages, together with Mathematics, and the branches of an English education. A situation in a private family, residing in a healthy section of country, would be preferred. His testimonials of character and qualifications, independent of personal examination, are open for the inspection of all wishing to employ him.

SALARY—$500 a year, with board, &c.

Address "F. J. C.," care of "CHAS. DUFFY, Esq., M. D., Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
Nov'r 5, 1847—8-2m

NEW GROCERY STORE.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, at the store three doors North of the Custom House, a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES. Also a lot of HATS and SHOES, and a large assortment of *Tin Ware.*

L. MALLETT.
November 5, 1847—[8-tf

50,000 Victims every Year

FALL a prey to Consumption, Asthma, and raising Blood, Hectic Fever and Night Sweats.

Mrs. Adams, 126th street, Harlem, suffered a year with a cough, pain in the chest, night sweats, and all the aggravated symptoms of Consumption; nothing relieved her till she tried Sherman's Balsam—half a bottle cured her.

Ulcerated Lungs and Liver.—Mr. E. T. Lawrence, Jackson street, Brooklyn, after years of suffering, and treated by various physicians, was pronounced incurable from ulcerated lungs and liver. Dying, as was supposed, he tried the Balsam; its effects were most miraculous; two bottles cured him.

Pleurisy and Consumption.—Mrs. Baggas, residing at 88 Sheriff street, 70 years old, has been subject to attacks of pleurisy and consumptive coughs for years. The Balsam has saved her from very great suffering.

Asthma and Consumption.—L. J. Beals, 19 Delancey street, gave it to his sister-in-law who had been an invalid for years from Asthma; to another considered as in consumption. It relieved them at once, so that they travelled several hundred miles.

Spitting Blood is always alarming. It leads to the worst kind of Consumption, and unless arrested in time is generally fatal. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam is the best remedy known; it heals the wounded or ruptured blood vessels of the lungs, and thereby effects a permanent cure, while other remedies only stop the blood for the time. A few doses of this Balsam will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the medicine required. It has been successful in many cases, and that too where they had run into a rapid decline, or, as more generally expressed, "*Hasty Consumption.*" Young persons, or those of middle age, are more subject to these attacks than the aged.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Cough and Worm Lozenges, and Poor Man's Plasters, sold as above.

Principal Office 106 Nassau street, New York.

The above medicine is for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS, Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.
Oct 29, 1847 [7-7t

NEW DRUG STORE.

SHAW & GARDNER,

Druggists & Apothecaries,

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.,

HAVING located in Clinton, would respectfully inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which they will sell low for cash. They would respectfully request Physicians to call and examine their stock. All orders or prescriptions executed with accuracy and promptness.

July 9, 1847—[43-6m

J. T. SCHONWALD,

Botanic Physician,

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water-streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ach, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of J. & E. Anderson was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th inst. All persons indebted to the firm will please call at the store of J. Anderson and settle their accounts.

JAMES ANDERSON,
EDWIN A. ANDERSON.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the old stand and will always keep on hand a large stok of Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Iron, &c, which will be sold at low prices and on the most accommodating terms. A supply of new goods expected in a few days.

JAMES ANDERSON.
July 23, 1847—[45-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 '22-1y

NEW STORE.

South Side Market-Street, opposite the MARKET HOUSE.

THE subscribers are now opening their stock of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, which consists as follows:

Dry Goods.

Sattinets and Kerseys
Red and white Flannels
Mouslin deLanes
Calicoes [Checks
Bed Tick and Apron
Kentucky Jeans
Bed and Negro Blankets
Vestings, Shawls
Alpaccas, Irish Linen
Silk and cotton hdkfs.
Bleached and bro. Shirting
Ginghams and Cambrics
Hosiery, Comforts
Gurnsey shirts
Blea. and brown Drill
Linen and cotton Diaper

Groceries:

Fulton market Beef
Mess and prime Pork
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
Brown and Loaf Sugar
Crush'd and pulv'd do.
Java, Rio, and Laguira Coffee
Gunpowder, Hyson and Imperial Tea
Boxes and half boxes bro. Soap,
Tallow, Sperm and Adamantine Candles
Sup. Butter and Cheese
Lamp and Olive Oil
Dried Beef and Tongues
Pickles, Olives, Capers,
Tomato and Walnut Catsup
Pepper Sauce, Sardines
Sap Sago and Pine Apple Cheese
West India Preserves
Prunes, Figs, Raisins,
Currants, Sultana Raisins, (without seed,)
bbls and half bbls Flour
Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Starch, Indigo, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Tamarinds
Very superior Tobacco
Mrs. Miller's Scotch
Homony Beans. [Snuff,
Collins' and Simmons' Axes
Rim and stock Locks
Cupboard and trunk do
Till and Chest do
Board Axes
Drawing Knives
Coopers' Adzes
Do Crows and Vices
Dowelling Bitts
Shovel and Tongs
Knives and Forks
Pocket Knives
Sad Irons, Hinges,
Ball braces, Trace chains
Bellows, bed Cords
Coffee Mills, Nails
Iron and Britania spoons
Scrubbing brushes
Whitewash do
Shoe brushes & blacking
Rat and mouse traps
Match safes, Nests' weights
Brass Candlesticks
Wire covers,
Hand Saws.

Holloware.

Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Skillets, Furnaces, Andirons
A very superior Wafle Iron.

Liquors.

Cogniac Brandy
Port and Malaga Wine
Madeira & Malmsey do
N. E. Rum and Brandy
Do Whiskey.

Wood Ware.

Cedar and painted Tubs
Painted and varnished Keelers
Sugar boxes, Knife boxes
Flour buckets
Painted and varnished buckets
Brass & Iron bound do
Coaco Dippers
Towel Rollers, Rolling Pins
Butter prints, boot-jacks
Muddlers and Potato mashers

Hardware.

Hatchets and Hammers
Wood ladles and spoons.

And we have a great many articles that are too tedieus to mention, but call and examine for yourselves.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
October 15, 1847—[5-y

NEW STORE.

TAKE this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that I have opened a store on Front street, in the London Building, 3d door from the corner of Market and Front streets, where I shall keep a good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, which I offer for sale at the very lowest prices.

I would especially invite my country friends to give me a call, and renew their old patronage to me.

J. LYON.
Oct. 1st, 1847.—[3tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of

S. & D. TELLER.

All those in debt to D. Teller will please call and settle, either by cash or note, and those who have any claims, will hand in their bills for payment as soon as possible.

S. & D. TELLER.

A BETTER CHANCE THAN EVER.

We have now on hand a large and well selected Stock of Dry Goods and Clothing, which will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and judge for yourselves.

S. & D. TELLER.
Oct. 1, 1847—[3-tf

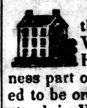
STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE—at Strickland's Depot, on the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, for sale.

ALSO—210 acres Turpentine Land. Apply to Wm. A. GWYER.
[Oct. 29] Wilmington, N. C.

FOR RENT.

THE HANOVER HOUSE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

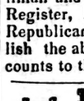


THE subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front Street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof brick building, about 4 or 5 years old, and will always command a large share of public patronage. The subscriber is desirous of getting a COMPETENT man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable TO HIM. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID FULTON.
October 22, 1847.

The Charleston Courier, Fayetteville Carolinian and Observer, Raleigh Standard and Register, Petersburg Republican, Newbern Republican, and Norfolk Beacon, will publish the above three times and forward accounts to the Journal Office.

LATE NEWS.



CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL,

now opened under the superintendance of

ALFRED ALDERMAN.

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.
October 22, 1847. 6-12m

For Sale.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK

tenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickson, on the South side of Market street, together with the Office underneath, occupied by Thomas Miller, Esq.

ALSO, an unimproved Lot, in Quince's Alley.

Terms, 6 or 12 months credit, with approved securities.

WM. D. COWAN.
June 25, 1847. 41-tf

TO RENT.

A HOUSE and Lot on Chesnut Street, at present occupied by Samuel Berry, Esq. Possession given the 1st of October.

Apply to H. R. NIXON.
Sept 17, 1847—[1-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a valuable plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below Elizabethtown, containing between four hundred and fifty or five hundred acres. A large portion of it is as good lowlands as there is on the Cape Fear. There is a great quantity of Oak and Cypress Timber, convenient to the River. There is a two story dwelling house and an excellent well of water, on the premises, and also a first rate mill seat. Any person wishing to purchase a plantation would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I will sell a bargain and make payments easy. Enquire for

CHAS. H. STEVENS,
Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.
Sept'r 10, 1847 —[52-tf

MASON WORK.

THE Ssubscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the Mason business in all its branches; and respectfully solicit a share of the custom.

GRATES set in a superior style.

FRANCIS JAMES,
WM. H. COSTIN.
Sept. 24, 1847—[2-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST received,
Men's fine calf stitched Boots,
" " " Peg do.
" Kip Bregans, best quality,
Boys' do do
do Goat do
Men's calf do
Large lot Walking leather Shoes,
200 pair Ladies' fine Kid ties and Slips,
200 " " " " Buskins,
50 " " ½ Gaiters,
Misses' leather Shoes,
do Morocco do
Variety of Children Shoes.

The subscriber will be receiving Boots and Shoes every week from the best Northern Manufacturers, also Boots and Shoes, made to measure as usual and repairing done in the neatest style.

CHARLES GRAY.
At Punderford old Stand.
Sept 17, 1847 1-tf.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;
Pilot and Beaver do.
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,
Linseys and Kerseys,
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings,
Cravats and Scarfs;
White, Red, and Yellow Flannel, a large supply,
9 dozen Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Carpeting, a large supply;
Irish Linen & Lawns;
Superfine Bed Blankets;
Negro do
Horse do
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Table & bird eye Diapers;
8-4 brown damask do
8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Bleach'd& br'n Shirting;
30, 32, and 34 Scotch Ginghams;
Umbrellas;
A large supply of Looking Glasses;
Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black Silk;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;
Plaid Tarton's do
Cashmere de Cosse;
do de Lane;
Muslin de Lane;
Bombazine, large supply;
French Robes;
do Habbits;
do Collars;
Worked Fronts;
Plain and plaid Alpaccas;
Silk Warp do
Large silk Shawls;
Superfine Thibet do;
Large Woolen Nett do;
Small do do do;
Large waffle do;
Black Merino do;
Ladies Hoods;
Childrens' do;
Fancy fall and winter prints;
Muslin Skirts;
Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored silk do
Silk and thread Buttons, for Ladies dresses;
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Linen Cambric Hdkfs;
Swiss Mull and Book Muslin;
Plaid & striped do
Jaconet and Cambric;
Ladies col'd Kid Gloves;
do do silk do
Ladies superfine Cashmere Hose;
do bl'k worsted do;
Children's worsted boots;
Bl'k, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Misses' colored do;
Black & white English silk Hose;
do raw do

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., October 1, 1847—3-y

The Old Rock Spring FOREVER!

THE ROCK SPRING RESTAURATEUR is now open for the accommodation of the public, where every *Refreshment* the market affords may be had, at all hours of the day or night. The Bar is supplied with *choice Liquors, Wines and Cigars.*

DAVID THALLY.
Dec 19, 1846 14-y

NEGROES WANTED.

AS I intend to make large shipments of Slaves to the South during the months of November and December, and also some contracts to fulfil, I am still in want of a large number of Slaves, from the age of 12 to 30 years, of both sexes, for which I will pay the highest cash market price. Persons having such description of Slave property for sale will find it to their advantage to bring them to Wilmington to me, at the Carolina Hotel, as I intend making a stay there during the winter.

Also wanted, Carpenters, Bricklayers Blacksmiths and Coopers, for which liberal prices will be given.

ANSLEY DAVIS.
Sept. 10, 1847—[52-tf

$25 Reward.

THE subscribers hereby inform the public that their Negroes, employed in the Turpentine business in Brunswick County, are in the habit of going down to Beaufort County, under the pretence of having been sent by their owners. They generally dress up in their best clothes when they thus leave, and from the plausible stories they tell to the people who reside on the Road, the Negroes are not apprehended. This is to place all persons on their guard against such impositions. We never permit our Negroes to leave home on any terms, without a written pass.

We will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to either of us, or for the confinement in Jail, of any Negro belonging to us, that may be found out of Brunswick County without a pass.

JAMES R. GRIST,
JAS. H. PRITCHETT.
Brunswick County, Sept 24, '47—2-t1stJ

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, in April last, his negro man ISAAC. He is very black, about 5 feet high, well proportioned, has a small scar on one cheek, and a full pair of whiskers when he left. He has a wife at J. F. Spicer's, and it is believed he is lurking on Stump Sound, or in the neighborhood of Sneed's Ferry. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in Onslow county Jail, so I get him; or for his delivery to the subscriber. An additional sum of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him. He is out-lawed.

J. H. FOY.
Jacksonville, Sept. 6, 1847.—[52-3m

$20 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man

CAROLINER.

Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the ime the subscriber bought him.

The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

CHAS. H. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, '47.—[32tf

Notice to Dealers in TURPENTINE & TAR.

WILMINGTON June 1, 1847.

THE undersigned, purchasers and dealers in Naval Stores in this place, with a view to adopt some general regulations which seem to them to be founded in justice, and more in accordance with the customs of other markets, have agreed to establish for their future government, the following

REGULATIONS.

That as no good reason is apparent to them for changing the size and weight of barrels of Turpentine, and it would perhaps be productive of inconvenience to the makers, it will be purchased as heretofore, the gross weight of the barrel to be 320 lbs., or 260 lbs. net; the turpentine to be delivered on the yard for inspection at the expense of the seller; and as there has been in many cases, an unjust inequality, in fixing upon the amount of Extra, and whereas the law prescribes what the order of turpentine shall be, when exposed for sale, without proscribing any remedy in case it is not in said order, we therefore agree that hereafter a deduction shall be made under the denomination of extra cooperage as follows; For scuttling, packing &c., one cent per barrel, for the first two hoops that may be lacking short of twelve as prescribed by law, one cent each, and for each hoop less than ten that may be short, two cents each, also what other labor may be necessary to put it in the order the law prescribes to be adjudged by the Inspectors, together with the usual dedutions for unmurchantable barrels exceeding the number taken to pack. Purchases made at the Rail Road Depot will be subject to a deduction of two cents per bbl. drayage, thereby placing the sellers per Rail Road on a footing with those by water. These regulations to apply to Tar, only so far as regards expense of rolling, draying and inspection. The custom adopted in reference to the condition of the barrels it is supposed must be free from all objection, as turpentine put up in perfect order will only be subject to a deduction of one cent per bbl. instead of the former rates of extra.

We also agree that in future we shall refuse to compromise for fraudulent mixture as heretofore, that we deem chips, straw, billets of wood, limbs, dirt, &c., as a fraudulent mixture, and that we shall abide by the strict letter of the law in all such cases. And whereas it appears that the Inspectors do not consider themselves authorized to make bills otherwise than as prescribed by law, that we will in all cases, purchase by the bbl, of 320 lbs. and allow the Inspector to make his bill as the law directs 280 lbs. but that there shall be deducted from the bill one eighth of the amount.

W. O. JEFFREYS, A. H. VAN BOKELIN
JOHN McRAE, H. NUTT
A. MARTIN, B. FLANNER,
W. LATIMER, W. J. LOVE. Jr.
JEWETT & CO., R. C. HALLETT,
BARRY & BRYANT, B. HALLETT,
JNO. CHRISTIAN, R. G. RANKIN,
HALL & ARMSTRONG, C. D. ELLIS. 39-tf,

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.

W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

Merchant Tailoring.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same, would beg leave to call public attention to his splendid, new, and well assorted stock of GOODS, consisting of Black, Blue, and Brown French and English Cloths, superfine French and English Doeskin Cassimeres, a splendid assortment of Fancy Cassimeres, and Fancy Plaid Vestings, all of the *newest and most fashionable styles.* A large assortment of Gent's Shirts, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, and other articles too numerous to enumerate. A new style of Drawers, surpassing anything of the kind ever offered to the public in this market. A very superior article of "Saxe Gotha" Cloth, suitable for business coats and every day's wear. A very superior assortment of Cloaking, &c., &c.

Gentlemen in the Army, or Navy, or Militia officers who may favor the subscriber with their orders, will find them promptly attended to and well executed. He feels warranted in saying so, inasmuch as that after his experience in fitting out the N. C. Regiment and its officers, that he has no hesitation in promising entire satisfaction. Orders from any part of the State thankfully received and promptly attended to. CHAS. BARR.

N. B.—A good assortment of Ready made Clothing always on hand.

Oct. 15, 1847.

BLANKETS—1 case super. Negro Blankets. For sale by
[Oct 22] McKELLAR & McRAE.

RIO COFFEE—30 bags best green Rio Coffee, just received and for sale by
[Oct 22] McKELLAR & McRAE.

Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
2,500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
2,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:

Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR.—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentlemen well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so strongly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively prove that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDRENS.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster street.
New York, March 1, 1847.

RHEUMATISM & THE PILES.

September 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: My wife has been for several years afflicted with rheumatism. She has tried many different remedies to obtain some relief, but all to no purpose. She was finally induced, by seeing your advertisement, to give your Sarsaparilla a trial. We procured some of it from your agent (Mr. Van Buskirk,) and it gives me pleasure to state that after using it she experienced great relief, and was in a very short time perfectly cured. I was also (together with a man in my employ) badly troubled with piles, and by using a small quantity of your Sarsaparilla, our complaint was completely cured. I consider it one of the best of medicines, and would advise all who are afflicted to give it a trial.

GARRIT GARRABRANT,
123 Market-st, Newark.

Clergymen and Physicians.—As well as thousands of others in all parts of the United States, are continually sending certificates and informing us of the benefits derived from Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Townsend—Sir: Some time since you requested my opinion of the virtues of your compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla; I am now prepared to give it. I have used it in my practice and prescribed it for the last few months, and must give it my decided preference over anything of the kind with which I am acquainted, both as to its medical virtues and the reasonable price at which you sell it. In scrofulous affections, cutaneous eruptions generally, dyspepsia, indigestion, costive habits, and liver complaints, I am much pleased with its effects. In these complaints, or any other where scrofula is indicated, I can with confidence recommend it to the patronage of the profession as a valuable auxiliary for removing diseases in some of its most troublesome forms, and to all as a safe and valuable medicine.

Brookl